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Split Verdicts In King Trial Put Evidence Over Emotion

By Seth Mydans New York Times Service LOS ANGELES In the end, it was a criminal case. The symbolism of the gripping videotape, the nationwide outcry, the political pressures, the rioting and the continuing social tensions were all distilled into fine points of legal battle and courtroom formalities.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Rodney G. King seemed to show a careful reading of the evidence and close attention to the prosecution's need to show that the officers acted with criminal intent.

After a week of deliberations, the jury on Saturday found Sergeant Stacy C. Koon and Officer Laurence M. Powell guilty of violating the civil rights of Mr. King. They acquitted Officer Theodore J. Briseno and a former officer, Timothy E. Wind.

The anonymous jurors left the courthouse without commenting on their verdicts, and one of the prosecutors, Steven D. Clymer, noted that no one outside their secret deliberations could know what decided the case.

Officer Powell was shown striking the most blows on the videotape, and Sergeant Koon, as the ranking officer, took full responsibility for the beating. In addition, the cumulative evidence tending to show intent was strongest against these two defendants.

The one question asked by the jury during its deliberations suggested the possibility that a major defense mistake had had an impact. Early in the week, the jury asked to read the testimony of Melanie Singer, a former Highway Patrol officer who wept on the witness stand as she described what she said were blows with riot sticks to Mr. King's head. She had been called as a defense witness, but provided a compelling personal testimony to the violence of the beating.

By the end of the seven weeks of testimony, the seemingly unambiguous amateur videotape of the beating had been finely sliced, interpreted and reinterpreted, analyzed and reanalyzed.

Michael P. Stone, a lawyer representing Mr. Powell, presented the jury with a stark choice in his closing argument: "There is no middle ground, and there is no compromise. Either they acted like courageous, reasonable police officers or they acted like unformed hoodlums."

Witnesses for the two sides on police procedure. See VERDICTS, Page 4

Los Angeles, mobilized for trouble, sighs in relief after the verdicts come in. Page 5.



UN soldiers carrying children from Srebrenica to an ambulance at the airport near Tuzla on Sunday under a Serb-Muslim agreement permitting the evacuation of refugees.

Siege Ends As Muslims Sign Truce In Srebrenica

Wounded Are Evacuated As UN Peacekeepers Enter Bosnian Town

TUZLA, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The Muslim defenders of the eastern Bosnian town of Srebrenica, after months of relentless Serbian siege, signed a truce Sunday that permits evacuation and resupply of desperate residents but virtually amounts to surrender of the town.

Just hours after Serbs and Muslims signed the early-morning cease-fire, 130 Canadians in the United Nations peacekeeping force entered the town to a hero's welcome, according to

The Bosnian Serbs' leader rejects the UN peace plan as an 'imposition.' Page 4.

ham operators in Srebrenica. Their 22 armored personnel carriers and 19 trucks were mobbed: the troops were hugged, kissed and applauded.

French and British helicopters then began ferrying out the first batches of sick and wounded to Tuzla, under a Serbian-Muslim agreement permitting evacuation by air of the 500 most desperate cases before starting an evacuation overhaul for all wanting to leave.

UN officials said Sunday that they had taken out 123 wounded by nightfall and said that the helicopters would continue their mission in the next few days.

Tuzla, 70 kilometers (45 miles) northwest of Srebrenica, is already overflowing with refugees. It may now face an influx of tens of thousands more desperate Muslim civilians, some of whom have been on the run from the Serbs for months.

The Muslim-led Bosnian government paid a high price for the relief of Srebrenica, in effect giving up control of one of the last three remaining enclaves it holds in Serb-dominated eastern Bosnia.

It would be the Bosnian government's biggest capitulation of a brutal year-long war and underlines the weak position of the outgunned Muslim-led government forces against the Serbs and the Croats who have seized most of the state.

Under the agreement, both sides are to stand in place at their current lines and all supporting guns, rockets and artillery are to be frozen.

Within 72 hours, the Srebrenica area is to be completely demilitarized, according to the UN peacekeepers' spokesman, Barry Frewer. That could be accomplished either by pulling out weapons from the area or turning them over to the peacekeepers.

The Serbs were expected to redeploy their arms outside the Srebrenica zone; the Muslims, with nowhere to go, seemed to have no choice but to hand over their weapons.

After that, UN troops would be responsible for the area's security.

Resistance by Srebrenica's defenders, however, has already put the agreement in jeopardy. "There's no way," said Ibrahim Bećirović, a Srebrenica official, via ham radio "that we are going to surrender our weapons. Let the Serbs first withdraw, and then we will surrender our weapons."

In Sarajevo, General Philippe Morillon, the commander of UN peacekeeping forces in Bosnia, vowed Sunday to keep Srebrenica safe from besieging Serbian forces.

A Serbian attack on the town "would be an

Japan Meets Clinton and Shifts to a Samurai Stance

By T. R. Reid Washington Post Service TOKYO — Reacting with roughly equal measures of shock and pride to the tough White House meeting between President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, Japanese government and opinion leaders this weekend proclaimed the birth of a more equal and more combative era of U.S.-Japan relations.

switched to the real thing when it came time to wage war. "America and Japan have entered a new relationship with no sugar coating, equal-to-equal and adult-to-adult," the Asahi said, in a comment echoed widely.

Like sportscasters showing instant replays over and over again, television news shows here played and replayed the scene at the joint White House press conference Friday when Mr. Clinton seemed to growl down at the much shorter Mr. Miyazawa while the Japanese prime minister declared that his country would not accept demands for "managed trade" from the American side.

Clinton and Mr. Miyazawa spoke like equals, each with a complaint against the other. For Japan, this was a fairly unusual development. This country has acted as a kind of "little brother" to the U.S. since the end of World War II, and the unequal status has been acutely felt now that Japan, too, has emerged as an economic superpower.

South African Black Leader's Last Act: Burial in Integrated Town

By Paul Taylor Washington Post Service BOKSBURG, South Africa — The black leader Chris Hani will be buried in his green guerrilla army fatigues on Monday here in the racially mixed suburb where he lived and was assassinated.

"intensive questioning" of Mr. Wabus, according to the law and order minister, Hennis Kriel. The Conservative Party is the main opposition party in Parliament.

politics. He considers himself a typical middle-of-the-road white South African. It bothers him that the rest of world seems to think all South Africans are racists, radicals or reactionaries.

He said action would have to be taken quickly to ensure the Serbs did not exploit any further delays to conquer more ground.

UNEASY REMEMBRANCE

A Christian who had put a handkerchief on his head in place of a yarmulke taking part Sunday in a service at a Warsaw synagogue on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the ghetto uprising. Sunday's events were marred by a rally of skinheads shouting anti-Semitic slogans, in an incident that represented an undercurrent of racism still powerful in Poland. Page 4.



UNEASY REMEMBRANCE—A Christian who had put a handkerchief on his head in place of a yarmulke taking part Sunday in a service at a Warsaw synagogue on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the ghetto uprising. Sunday's events were marred by a rally of skinheads shouting anti-Semitic slogans, in an incident that represented an undercurrent of racism still powerful in Poland. Page 4.

Pakistan Chief Dismissed

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Combined Dispatches) — Backed by troops that he deployed at key points in the capital, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan of Pakistan on Sunday dismissed the government of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and dissolved the National Assembly.

General News

A Moscow document stirred new life into old rumors of a deal for U.S. POWs in Vietnam. Page 5. Senate leaders accused each other of blocking Bill Clinton's economic stimulus plan. Page 3.

Amato Confirms Plans To Quit Post In Italy

ROME (Reuters) — Prime Minister Giuliano Amato confirmed Sunday that he intended to resign his post but said he was ready to lead a new, short-lived government if necessary.

West Steps Up Calls for Bombing Serbs

WASHINGTON — Western calls for air strikes to halt the Serb advance in Bosnia multiplied on Sunday, and Lord Owen, co-author of a peace plan for the civil war, said United Nations sanctions would not be enough to stop the fighting.

Foreign Minister Willy Claes of Belgium predicted limited air strikes first in Bosnia and possibly later "in the direction of Belgrade" if the Serbs, in control of 70 percent of Bosnia after a year of fighting, continued their onslaught.

U.S. Plane Hits Iraqi Radar Site After a 'Threat'

WASHINGTON — A U.S. warplane destroyed an Iraqi radar tracking site south of the "no-flight" zone over northern Iraq on Sunday after the aircraft was threatened, a Defense Department spokesman said.

A Khrushchev Now a Yankee

WASHINGTON — Sergei Nikitich Khrushchev, son of the former Soviet leader whose 1962 confrontation with President John F. Kennedy over Soviet missiles in Cuba brought the world to the brink of nuclear war, expects to walk into a small immigration office in Providence, Rhode Island, on Monday and become a legal permanent resident of the United States.

And Gorbachev Is on the West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO — In an event that would have been unthinkable a few years ago, former President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union has opened an office on one of America's most hallowed military posts, the Presidio of San Francisco.

Ex-Soviet Leader's Son to Get U.S. Residency

WASHINGTON — Sergei Nikitich Khrushchev, son of the former Soviet leader whose 1962 confrontation with President John F. Kennedy over Soviet missiles in Cuba brought the world to the brink of nuclear war, expects to walk into a small immigration office in Providence, Rhode Island, on Monday and become a legal permanent resident of the United States.

الجمعة 19 ابريل 1993

# Q&A: On Weather Data, a Sea Change Is Needed

**Warning that climate change "threaten the existence of some small island states," the secretary-general of the 160-nation World Meteorological Organization, Godwin O.P. Obasi of Nigeria, urged countries last week to strengthen the global system of weather-data collection. The WMO, a United Nations agency, is based in Geneva. Mr. Obasi discussed some of the issues with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.**

**Q.** You have spoken about extending the range of weather forecasting. By how much?

**A.** Well, the European Center for Medium-Range Weather Forecasting (in Reading, England) is able to predict weather patterns seven to 10 days ahead with skill. Theoretically it should be possible to extend that to two or three weeks. But what I am talking about is monthly, seasonal and annual forecasts that would give a broad outlook of what is likely to happen.

For example, using satellite technology it should be possible to predict an occurrence of El Niño, which would tell us if Africa is likely to suffer severe drought or if the weather in Europe is likely to be warmer than normal. I think that would be very useful for the skiing industry.

**Q.** But even if you gave the information

to governments, they probably wouldn't act on it. Doesn't that frustrate you?

**A.** Yes, it is true one gets frustrated to some extent. I tell you that I get even more frustrated when we do not get the very small support needed to continue our task in monitoring the globe.

When there are conflicts, governments suddenly find it easy to come up with millions of dollars without hesitation. When there are calamities, like the severe drought in Eastern Africa, then it is easy to mobilize the resources. Yet we could already have strengthened structures to enable some of these countries to have a bit of self-reliance by giving them information on a timely basis so they could take remedial action to minimize disasters.

**Q.** You have a budget of about \$160 million for four years. How much do you need?

**A.** To improve the network all over the world so that reliable, good information could be monitored and transmitted rapidly, an estimated \$650 million.

**Q.** What benefit would that bring?

**A.** It could save billions and billions of dollars in development project work. For example, we project a rise in sea level of between 25 centimeters and 65 centimeters (10 inches and 25 inches) if nothing is done to stop the increase of carbon dioxide in

the atmosphere. Take a small country that wants to build a harbor. How high should it be built? If it is built for a 25-centimeter increase, it is possible that in the next 30 years the sea-level rise will be as much as that, and then the whole investment will be wasted. Whereas if it is built for 65 centimeters, maybe that would be an over-investment. That is why it is important to do whatever we can to narrow down the options.

**Q.** The WMO succeeds the old International Meteorological Organization with data going back to 1873. What practical benefit has that been?

**A.** Without the data base of the national meteorological and hydrological services, which are coordinated under the auspices of the WMO, we would never have known about the potential of global warming.

**Q.** Some scientists argue that global warming is part of a natural ebb and flow.

**A.** What is indisputable is the increasing accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. We have 25 percent to 30 percent more carbon dioxide than was present in 1880. The warmest 10 years out of the past 120 years have been within the last 15 years. So that is a signal to us. The average 0.5 degrees warming that has been indicated is still within the natural parameters of the climate, which is why there is still a bit of a controversy among some scientists.

As a scientist, I believe that we are under threat and that we have to do something.

More than three-quarters of the globe is covered with oceans, which interact with the atmosphere and absorb some of its heat. That is why the full signal has not yet shown up. But once the oceans reach a state of thermal equilibrium in which they can no longer absorb heat, just as a saturated sponge will not take up any more water, then the whole signal will show up in the atmosphere. And at that stage it will be too late for us to start reacting.

**Q.** How far are we away from that point?

**A.** It is difficult to predict, because we are making some progress. The UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro last year drew up a convention to limit and stabilize some of the greenhouse gases. One hundred and sixty countries have signed it, but we need 50 countries to ratify it before it comes into force, and my understanding is that only 15 have done so.

Once the world community takes action then we will be able to slow down the warming. It is therefore difficult to say whether we will reach what has been predicted in a few decades or the next 100 years.

**Q.** But you are saying that it is urgent?

**A.** Definitely it is very urgent.

# 'Gestures' To Arabs Ruled Out By Israel

**JERUSALEM** — Israel refused Sunday to offer new concessions to draw Palestinians back to the faltering Middle East peace talks and said it had U.S. backing for the move.

The Israeli cabinet underlined the stance at its weekly meeting by indefinitely extending a 3-week-old policy that bans Palestinians in the occupied territories from entering Israel. Palestinians have delayed the peace talks over the ban.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said that Washington had contacted Israel about the delay in the talks, which had been scheduled for Tuesday but are expected to be put off at least a week.

"I would like to answer that the U.S. did not ask anything from Israel," Mr. Peres said. "They support entirely the position of Israel because we did everything that we were asked for."

Arab diplomats in Tunis said Sunday that talks had been delayed until April 27 after consultations between Arabs and the United States.

Representatives of Jordan, Lebanon, the Palestinians and Syria were to decide in Damascus on Monday whether to resume talks.

Palestinians want new Israeli concessions in order to end a four-month crisis in the talks caused by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's expulsion of 415 Palestinians in December.

"Israel announced that until the negotiations it doesn't see a need and won't show a readiness and there is no logic in making further gestures," Mr. Peres told Israeli radio.

The cabinet then extended the ban on entry to Israel by Palestinians from the territories because of attacks last month in which 13 Israelis were killed.

On Sunday, Arabs hacked an Israeli lawyer to death with axes and knives in the occupied Gaza Strip, security sources said. They added that the two Arabs, who were also armed with assault rifles, burst into the attorney's office in Gaza City and attacked him.

Palestinian sources said the dead man, a 33-year-old lawyer from a Tel Aviv suburb, was a consultant for the European Community in Gaza, but an EC spokeswoman would not confirm that.

The closure of the territories disrupts work for 100,000 Palestinians, although Israel plans to allow 10,000 back to work at Israeli companies suffering from staff shortages.

Faisal Hussein, chief of the Palestinian delegation at the peace talks, said Saturday that the closure was a reason to delay the talks because it had reinforced popular skepticism about Israeli aims.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher telephoned Foreign Minister Farouk Shara of Syria on Saturday to urge that the talks start Tuesday. He was told, however, that no decision was possible before Monday.

"I'm sorry about this delay but that still doesn't mean it's the end of the negotiations," Mr. Peres said. "It's a serious thing they've done but it's not a cessation of the negotiations."

Palestinian negotiators are under pressure from constituents to win concessions from Israel for the expulsion of Palestinians accused of supporting violent Islamic groups.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## U.S.-North Korea Meeting Hinted

**SEOUL (AP)** — The United States will soon open high-level talks with North Korea in an effort to persuade the North Koreans to rejoin an international nuclear controls treaty, state television reported over the weekend.

KBS television quoted an official accompanying Foreign Minister Han Sang Joo of South Korea on a visit to Singapore as saying that the U.S.-North Korea talks would open in Beijing later this month between the countries' ambassadors to China.

The reported talks appear to be in line with a resolution adopted by the United Nations Security Council calling for dialogue among concerned parties. North Korea, after rejecting inspections of two additional suspected nuclear sites, announced March 12 that it was withdrawing from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the 1970 treaty to limit the spread of nuclear weapons, freeing it from outside inspections of its atomic plants.

## Report Tells of China Nuclear Arms

**BEIJING (AP)** — China has been carrying out extensive nuclear activities, including nuclear processing and weapons production, in Tibetan areas of western China since the early 1960s, a human rights group says Monday.

The 64-page report by the Washington-based International Campaign for Tibet includes witnesses' accounts of illness and death among Tibetans living near the Ninth Academy, a top-secret nuclear city in west China's Qinghai Province, and uranium mines.

## Balladur Warns France of Tax Rises

**PARIS (Reuters)** — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur on Sunday gave the clearest indication so far that his new center-right government planned to raise taxes to cut soaring budget and social security deficits.

"I will choose those taxes that have the effect of weakening growth the least," he said in an interview on TF-1 television. He said that France was facing zero growth this year and that raising taxes indiscriminately could weaken the economy further.

But Mr. Balladur said he would soon announce unpopular measures to reduce a budget deficit estimated at more than 300 billion francs (\$55 billion). He said he had not yet decided which taxes to raise, but that those under consideration included direct and sales taxes as well as a levy on all income dedicated to social security spending. He said he hoped to reduce the number of jobless by several hundred thousand people next year. Three million people, or 10.6 percent of the work force, are now out of work.

## Chad Checking Reports of Massacre

**NDJAMENA, Chad (Reuters)** — The Chadian government promised an immediate investigation on Sunday into reports by a human-rights group that President Idriss Deby's personal guard killed 100 southern villagers earlier this month.

Information Minister Kassare Koumakoye Deiva announced in a radio broadcast that a fact-finding mission would leave for the south "in the next few hours." Describing the allegations as "diffuse, confused and sometimes contradictory," he said representatives of Chadian human-rights organizations would be invited to join the government team.

## Angola Aides Resume Peace Talks

**ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (AP)** — Angolan government representatives returned to peace talks with rebels here on Sunday after consulting with President José Eduardo dos Santos on giving the guerrillas more representation in a unity government.

General Higinio Carneiro said talks with Mr. dos Santos in Luanda, the Angolan capital, had gone "very well." On Sunday, the two sides planned to complete preliminary discussions on a nine-point peace agenda. Since talks began April 12, the parties have discussed future national elections, restructuring the military, a national unity government, the release of prisoners of war and the future role of the United Nations in Angola.

Meanwhile, relief sources said National Union for the Total Independence of Angola rebels fired on a relief airplane on Saturday in the northern town of Mbanza Congo and then searched it. No one was injured in the attack and aid workers were later allowed to distribute their supplies, the sources said.

# TRAVEL UPDATE

The observation deck at the World Trade Center has reopened for the first time since February, when a bomb exploded under the New York center. (AP)

The temperature in Beijing reached 32 degrees centigrade (89.6 degrees Fahrenheit) in the shade on Sunday, the hottest April temperature recorded there since 1945. (AFP)

Cerebrospinal meningitis has killed at least 60 people in a village 200 kilometers (125 miles) west of Kano, in northern Nigeria, since the disease broke out in the area about 11 days ago, a government health official said Sunday. (AFP)

**This Week's Holidays**

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

**MONDAY:** Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Malaysia, Puerto Rico, Romania, Sudan, Swaziland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

**WEDNESDAY:** Brazil.

**THURSDAY:** Iceland.

**FRIDAY:** Turkey.

**SATURDAY:** Armenia.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

# Mubarak Dismisses Hard-Liner

By Caryle Murphy

**WASHINGTON Post Service**

**CAIRO** — President Hosni Mubarak on Sunday replaced his top police official, who has been leading the fight against Islamic militants, amid an effort by moderate Islamic leaders to negotiate a truce between the police and militants.

No reason was given for the dismissal of Interior Minister Mohammed Abdel Halim Moussa, who had come under increasing criticism in his attempt to quell a yearlong surge of violence by Islamic militants that has left over 120 people dead on both sides.

Mr. Moussa was replaced by Hassan Mohammed el Alf, 57, the governor of Assiut Province in Upper Egypt, which has long been a stronghold of anti-government militants. Like other governors in Egypt's depressed rural areas, Mr. Alf has cited the social and economic deprivations that help push youths into militancy.

It is not known how much, if at all, Mr. Moussa's dismissal was affected by reservations he recently expressed about the sensitive ceasefire effort by moderate Islamic leaders, which apparently has the blessing of Mr. Mubarak. Many Egyptians also felt Mr. Moussa did not help matters by his frequent vows to "exterminate" and "crush" the militants.

**A Warning From Egypt**

Douglas Jehl of The New York Times reported earlier.

The director of Central Intelligence, R. James Woolsey, made a secret visit to Egypt last week in which Mr. Mubarak warned of the dangers posed by Iran-backed Islamic extremists, American officials said over the weekend.

The officials described the trip as part of an orientation tour that took Mr. Woolsey to Israel, Italy and other countries. But they made clear that Mr. Mubarak had raised specific concerns about Iran's role in promoting Islamic violence.



A Roman polling station official handing a mum a ballot listing eight possible choices for use on Sunday in Italy's nationwide referendum.

# With Hope and Doubt, Italians Vote

By Alan Cowell

**New York Times Service**

**ROME** — Elisabetta di Luca sandwiched her arrest by Italy's destiny between late-morning mass and lunch, voting "yes" to political change in a referendum on Sunday that represented a verdict on her land and its leaders — even, some say, a turning point.

Just in case there were any doubts, though, the priest at Mass had made clear what the Vatican thought she and the rest of the flock should be doing. "He told us, 'It's your duty to go to vote for a change in Italy,'" the 38-year-old health worker said as she emerged from the polling booth.

"We are all hoping for change," said another voter in the same Monteverde district.

"But put the word 'hope' in quotation marks," she said. "You see, we don't know at the moment what the change will bring."

Thus, with a smidgen of faith and more than a dash of cynicism, did some of Italy's 47.5 million voters begin two days of balloting on eight separate referendums that will tell them — when the results are announced late Monday — whether their nation is at the beginning of a renewal.

Of the eight referendums, seven concern matters of less moment, such as a repeal of drug laws and the scrapping of various government ministries. Only one is designed to implant a deeper change in the way Italy is run — by beginning to dismantle the system of pure proportional representation that gave political parties the pow-

er to parcel out the country's riches into fiefs of patronage.

The system was set up in the late 1940s to prevent a resurgence of dictatorship after the years of fascism. Instead, it led to 51 brittle coalitions, all of them run or underpinned by the dominant Christian Democrats. Its legacy, too, was a virus of corruption as politicians at the highest and lowest level hungered for ever-greater spoils and businessmen obliged by paying them bribes in return for lucrative public works contracts.

Such was its spread that in the last 14 months, some 1,500 politicians and businessmen have been jailed or questioned for corruption; the investigation has uncovered ties between government leaders and the Mafia, and even country's most prominent barons of business have been implicated.

Specifically, the key referendum calls for a change in the way three-quarters of the 315 seats in the Senate, or upper house of Parliament, are elected. At present, the proportional representation system permits the blossoming of parties whose representation reflects their percentage showing at the polls. This method of voting — the basis of Italy's post-war politics — also allows political parties a large say in deciding who occupies the seats the party wins.

Under the system urged by the

referendum, Senate seats would be won on a majority system, meaning that the candidate with most votes in a constituency would take the seat, and technically would thus be more accountable to the people than to the party.

If the referendum approves the idea, as opinion surveys predict, then parliament has 70 days to frame new legislation reflecting the voter's wishes for the Senate, and it will be under pressure to enact similar laws for the lower house.

That would mean that smaller parties — from neo-fascists and hard-line Communists to anti-Mafia groups and Italy's porn-queen politicians — would lose out because they depend on their share of their overall, national poll for their share of seats. In effect, thus, a big "yes" vote would oblige the Parliament to legislate its own demise because new electoral laws automatically dictate new elections.

Prime Minister Giuliano Amato, head of an ailing four-party coalition, is expected to begin the procedures for his government's resignation virtually as soon as the polls close Monday so that President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro can begin the complicated task of choosing a new government to oversee political reform.

Mr. Amato said Friday that his four-party coalition, Italy's 51st government since World War II, was "almost finished" and that he would be seeking a replacement this week.

The impending fall of the government deepened the sense of political turmoil after months of disclosures in the corruption scandal. Hammered by the ever-widening corruption inquiry, the Amato government has clung to life only because no one wanted to see it fall in the absence of an obvious alternative.

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**Herald Tribune**

# Turgut Ozal, 66, Turkish President, Dies

By Alan Cowell

**New York Times Service**

Combative, pugacious and provocative to the last, President Turgut Ozal of Turkey died in his Ankara home on Saturday. He was 66.

Officials said the cause of death was heart failure and suggested that it might have been hastened by a grueling 12-day tour of Central Asia that had ended two days earlier.

Mr. Ozal had undergone triple-bypass heart surgery in the United States in 1987 and survived an assassination attempt a year later. He had been free of known heart problems since then.

A squat, bespectacled and irascible figure, Mr. Ozal left a deep mark on Turkey's modern history.

In 1990, he showed no hesitation in committing his predominantly Muslim country, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to the U.S.-led coalition against Iraq in the Gulf War. Turkey's support was crucial, because it meant the severing of Iraq's principal oil-export routes and gave allied warplanes access to tactically important bases.

Many Turks remembered Mr. Ozal as the leader who thrust his land into an export-led drive toward free enterprise that revolutionized its moribund economy and turned the mid-1980s into freewheeling boom years after three years of military rule.

Mr. Ozal's career betrayed a liking for power

played out in devil-may-care style on the international level. But at home, his political life gave evidence of other attributes. He engaged publicly in what seemed petty personal vendettas.

In his later years, his provocative comments often seemed deliberately at odds with official policy. And he was accused many times of permitting family members to misuse his office to lead lives of lavish ostentation.

Mr. Ozal was born in the central Anatolian town of Malatya. His father was a bank clerk and his mother a schoolteacher. He studied electrical engineering at Istanbul Technical University and joined the World Bank as an economist. Suleyman Demirel, Turkey's most durable political survivor and current prime minister, appointed him head of the State Planning Office in the 1970s.

His political career took shape during Turkey's period of military rule, from the overthrow of Mr. Demirel's government in 1980 to 1983.

His Motherland Party was one of the few the army allowed to operate, and Mr. Ozal became prime minister from 1983 to 1989. By then, the high inflationary cost of the 1980s boom and complaints about the autocratic behavior of Mr. Ozal and his family had weakened his political following.

Sensing his party's imminent decline, he had himself elected president, a post traditionally above politics, so as to be able to retain high

office after his party's 1991 election defeat by Mr. Demirel and his allies.

Claiming some Kurdish ancestry, he spoke out far more openly for limited rights for Turkey's large and restive Kurdish minority than did Mr. Demirel or most other mainstream politicians.

He also seemed to delight in abandoning Ankara's cautious diplomacy to champion the cause of Turkey's Muslim allies in regional disputes.

"Turkey must show its teeth to Armenia," he said two weeks ago in discussing the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan. "What harm would it do if a few bombs were dropped on the Armenian side by Turkish troops holding maneuvers on the border?"

**Peter F. Fleischmann, 71, Ex-President of New York**

Peter F. Fleischmann, 71, the former president and chairman of The New Yorker magazine, died of cancer Saturday at his home in New York City.

For 32 years he served as an officer of The New Yorker. His father, Raoul H. Fleischmann, was the financial backer who co-founded the magazine in 1925 with Harold Ross, and was its first president, chairman and publisher.

Leslie Charteris, 85, the novelist who created the suave detective Simon Templar, better known as "The Saint," died Thursday in Windsor, England.

# In Ankara, Prospects for Tough Succession Fight

**ANKARA** — President Turgut Ozal's death has left a vacuum in Turkish politics and the prospect of a bruising succession battle.

Mr. Ozal, 66, who died on Saturday of heart failure, attracted world attention for his efforts to modernize Turkey and turn it into a force in a volatile region.

Political analysts said the speaker of parliament, Husametin Cindoruk, who has taken over as interim president under Turkish law, is a front-runner to succeed Mr. Ozal. Mr. Cindoruk's sober approach is in marked contrast to Mr. Ozal's flamboyance.

Other possible candidates include Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and Deputy Prime Minister Erdal Inonu.

Mr. Demirel brushed aside questions put to him within hours of Mr. Ozal's death on whether he might run for the top office.

Mr. Ozal's death, although it removes Turkey's most colorful politician, is unlikely to have a profound effect on its foreign policy, which is run by the prime minister and his government, not the president.

But it will probably end the uneasy cohabitation between the presidency and the coalition

government, made up of Mr. Demirel's center-right True Path Party and Mr. Inonu's Social Democrat Populist Party. The coalition has been in power since November 1991.

Mr. Ozal's death may also reunite the center-right Motherland Party he founded. Now the main opposition party, it split after Mr. Ozal quarreled with its youthful leader, Mesut Yilmaz.

The constitution says presidential candidates need a two-thirds majority of the 450-seat parliament to win in the first two rounds of voting. After that a simple majority is enough.

# FIRST 100 DAYS / THE GAY AGENDA



President Clinton flanked by members of national gay and lesbian organizations during a meeting in the Oval Office.

## Homosexuals Break Ranks Over Clinton

By Jeffrey Schmalz  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Just a week away from a homosexual march on Washington, leaders of homosexual organizations are rallying behind President Bill Clinton, trying to prevent the demonstration from becoming a protest against him. But some other homosexuals and AIDS fighters, disappointed in the president, are threatening anti-Clinton outbursts at the march next Sunday.

"Clinton talks a good game," said Adam Maior, 24, a Seattle teacher. "But what's he doing? We need to put the heat on him." Mr. Maior plans to carry a sign that asks, "Bill, Where's the Beef?"

Asked whether the march should be a protest against the president, David B. Mixner, a homosexual who is a longtime friend of Mr. Clinton's, said: "We have spent all our lives hidden and quiet. If people feel concern and anger, they should express it."

Nevertheless, on Friday, after an hour-long meeting with the president in the Oval Office, leaders of homosexual organizations were starry-eyed. "It was the experience of a lifetime," said Billy Hileman, a co-chairman of the march.

Tim McFeeley, the executive director of

the Human Rights Campaign Fund, summarized the meeting: "It's not just what the president said, but how he said it. It's a feeling you got by looking into his eyes."

Participants described the president as committing himself to signing an executive order to end the ban on homosexuals in the military, an issue that they said he was confident of winning. They said he urged the leaders to get out the stories of discrimination in the military against real people.

"On the military issue," Mr. McFeeley said, "he talked in terms of 'we' and 'our.'"

The leaders of the homosexual organizations said Mr. Clinton embraced their struggle as a civil rights one. When it was suggested that some White House staff members seemed uncomfortable about addressing homosexuality, the president countered by pointing to three homosexual White House staff members who were present: Bob Hattoy, Keith Boykin and Alexis Herman. Mr. Hattoy spoke of how symbolic it was that he, a homosexual suffering from AIDS, was serving in the White House.

The issue of AIDS was raised by Mr. Clinton, not the homosexual organizations' leaders, who said it had not been on their agenda because it had been discussed at another

White House meeting earlier in the day. That meeting was not attended by the president.

Mr. Clinton, those who met with him said, committed himself to naming a director of the government's fight against AIDS in about a week and to preserving AIDS allocations in his package to stimulate the economy. He also renewed his support for legislation that would allow the spending of the full amount previously authorized for AIDS programs but never spent.

But looking from outside the glow of the Oval Office, some homosexuals argued that the organizations' leaders had been used.

With homosexual Americans about to march on the capital in numbers they say could reach a million, their political leverage is considerable, the dissenters point out. Yet, they say, the leaders of the homosexual organizations came out of the meeting with no more than they had had going in.

Mr. Clinton turned down their request that he appear in person at the march.

"We fell for his pitch, hook, line and sinker," said Larry Krumer, an AIDS activist, who was not at the meeting. "It's an indication of how desperate we are. The man has washed on all his AIDS promises, every one, and the caliber of the names coming up for AIDS czar are all fourth-rate."

## Senate Chiefs Trade Charges of Gridlock Over Stimulus Bill

By Paul F. Horvitz  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's plan to give the U.S. economy a quick jolt remained tangled in partisan acrimony on Sunday, with Senate leaders from both parties accusing each other of causing obstructionist "gridlock."

But Democratic and Republican leaders have scheduled a meeting on Monday to see whether there is room for compromise.

The outcome of the power struggle will help determine whether Mr. Clinton and his Democratic allies, who control a majority of the votes in Congress, can promote their legislative agenda over the next four years.

Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate Republican leader, sharply criticized Mr. Clinton's stimulus program on Sunday as unnecessary deficit spending. Moreover, he said that another of the president's legislative goals — revision of laws on the financing of political campaigns — would face a Republican filibuster in the Senate.

Although Democrats have a 57-to-43 majority in the Senate, rules in that body require 60 votes to end debate and allow action on a bill. A Republican filibuster on the stimulus bill, which has been approved by the House of Representatives, is preventing a final vote on the legislation.

Thus, Mr. Clinton is in a bare-knuckle fight to gain at least three Republican votes so that the bill can be put to a vote.

He campaigned for the package on Saturday in Pennsylvania, home of Senator Arlen Specter, a moderate Republican who votes the White House hopes to win.

But so far, the Republican ranks have remained solid, even after Mr. Clinton pared his original \$16.3 billion plan down to \$12.2 billion last week. The latest version contains funds for such programs as youth summer jobs, child immunizations, additional local police and sewage treatment plants.

"It's not a compromise," Mr. Dole said Sunday in a broadcast interview as he dismissed the White House overture. "He hasn't offered to pay for one cent of it."

The gridlock in the White House, he added.

Publicly, Republicans have said that they do not want more federal spending without offsetting cuts

and that the stimulus package is not urgently needed. Privately, however, some say they are united primarily by their desire to avoid being steamrollered by the Democratic White House and Congress.

George J. Mitchell of Maine, the Senate Democratic leader, charged Sunday that the Republicans were out to embarrass and defeat the president for political ends.

"Their strategy is gridlock, filibuster, delay, defeat and embarrassment for President Clinton," he said.

Mr. Dole suggested that Republicans could be persuaded to vote for some spending on child immunizations and summer jobs if the White House could show evidence that the money was needed now and could be spent quickly.

"I'm not trying to embarrass the president," Mr. Dole said.

Both sides are campaigning vigorously for their positions. The Republicans held 20 sparsely attended "town meetings" around the country on Saturday to criticize the stimulus bill as wasteful spending.

Mr. Clinton flew to Pittsburgh for an airport speech in which he appealed for public support.

"I've held out an olive branch," the president said, referring to the \$4 billion cut in the legislation that was announced Friday. He said Mr. Specter was being "pressured" by Mr. Dole.

## Hospital Reports Helms Is 'Stable'

WASHINGTON — Senator Jesse Helms, 71, a North Carolina Republican who is one of the most conservative members of the chamber, was admitted to the U.S. Naval Hospital in Bethesda, Maryland, Sunday with a "stomach problem," a navy official said, adding that the senator was in stable condition.

"At the moment it doesn't appear to be anything serious," the official said. "But he went in to confirm that it is not a serious problem." Mr. Helms underwent quadruple heart bypass surgery in June and has had a heart valve replaced.

A former TV editorialist and newspaper editor, Mr. Helms was elected to the Senate in 1972.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### In Protest, 2 Judges Say 'No' to Drug Cases

NEW YORK — Two prominent federal judges here have announced that they will no longer preside over drug cases, going public with a protest that calls attention to what dozens of federal judges are doing quietly across the country.

The decisions, coming from two U.S. District Court judges, Jack B. Weinstein of Brooklyn and Whitman Knapp of Manhattan, were made to underscore national drug policies and federal sentencing guidelines. The two men said that the emphasis on arrests and imprisonment, rather than prevention and treatment, had been a failure, and that they were withdrawing from the effort.

Federal court officials estimated that 50 of the 680 federal judges are refusing to take drug cases. The protest is confined to senior judges, a category of judges eligible for retirement who are given wide latitude in choosing their cases.

The two judges, who have not spoken out against drug policies in the past, said that on special request they would be willing to preside over a drug case to help an overloaded colleague. But they said they would insist that the sentencing be done by others.

A few federal judges have called for the legalization of drugs, and some have resigned rather than apply what they regarded as overly harsh sentences.

"The present policy of trying to prohibit drugs through the use of criminal law is a mistake," said Robert W. Sweet, a federal judge in Manhattan who began speaking in favor of legalization of drugs four years ago. "It's a policy that's not working. It's not cutting down drug use. The best way to do this is through education and treatment."

### Bush Strip-Mining Overseer In Hot Water

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration's top coal mining regulator is under investigation by the Department of the Interior over accusations that he blocked enforcement of the strip-mining law, according to the department's chief investigator.

The inquiry came to light in a House Appropriations Committee report that outlines a pattern of actions by Harry M. Snyder, the former director of the Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement, in which he helped coal mine operators avoid prosecution and reduce fines.

The House committee said in its report that Joyce N. Fleishman, the acting inspector-general of the Interior Department, was conducting an investigation of Mr. Snyder's potential violations of the strip-mining law. Her findings will be referred to the Justice Department for possible criminal prosecution.

In an interview, Mr. Snyder, 51, acknowledged that he had intervened in regulatory actions but denied having done anything illegal. He said he was not aware of an investigation. (NYT)

### Clinton Campaign's Creative Hiring Practices

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton's 1992 presidential campaign listed scores of campaign workers as self-employed consultants, allowing the campaign to avoid paying the Social Security taxes that employers must pay for their employees, CBS News has reported.

On reports to the Federal Election Commission for September and October, the official committee of the Clinton campaign listed about 100 workers as "advance consultants" who were paid as independent contractors, CBS reported.

White House aides confirmed that the campaign had classified that many people as independent contractors in September and October and had not paid Social Security taxes for them, but they denied that the campaign had violated federal tax law. (NYT)

### Quote/Unquote

Janet Reno, when asked whether she wanted to be called "general" as previous attorneys general had preferred: "No, I don't think that generals belong in the law, so Ms. Reno or Janet or 'Hey, you' is fine." (IHT)

## Report Details Nuclear Safety Violations

By Thomas W. Lippman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Deteriorating equipment, worker sabotage and inept management have undermined safety at U.S. nuclear weapons factories to the point that "the likelihood of a disaster is high," according to an internal report by the Energy Department's departing nuclear safety director.

The FBI is investigating "multiple incidents of intentional tampering" with wires and valves that could have led to explosions, the report said, adding that department contractors "are failing to adequately protect workers, the public and the environment."

The report was prepared by the Energy Department's Office of Nuclear Safety, which Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary has announced she intends to merge into the Office for Environmental Safety and Health. The nuclear office's director, Steven M. Blush, issued the report as part of an unsuccessful effort to persuade Mrs. O'Leary to change her plans.

In a page after page listing safety violations and incidents of sabotage, Mr. Blush argued that because these problems had been discovered by his staff, his office should be preserved as a separate entity. But Mrs. O'Leary has said that she wants concerns for safety integrated into all the department's operations, rather than delegated to a separate, understaffed unit.

Mrs. O'Leary accepted Mr. Blush's resignation earlier this month, effective June 1. But as news of his report became public, she removed him from his job.

The Energy Department has long acknowledged safety and environmental problems throughout its 12-state complex of nuclear reactors, uranium plants and plutonium manufacturing facilities, which produce the nation's nuclear warheads.

But the new report indicates that almost four years after Energy Secretary James D. Watkins went public with the problems and pledged to change the "culture" of the weapons plants, the system remains out of control.

The Energy Department public affairs director, Michael Gaudin,

described the report as "self-serving" and in places "contradictory." He pointed out that it said "the status of nuclear safety within DOE has significantly improved" in the past three years. But it also said "further improvements" in nuclear safety are "urgently needed."

In the aggregate, the incidents in Mr. Blush's report indicate that the U.S. nuclear weapons complex is vulnerable to serious nuclear accidents.

Among the most alarming recent incidents and problems the report listed:

- Valves in a hydrogen feed line at Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico were deliberately

loosened. The "potential consequences" of this 1992 incident included fires and explosions that would have released plutonium and other radioactive materials into the environment. Inadequate supervision of workers and a "degrading relationship" between divisions of the laboratory were cited as possible reasons for the sabotage.

- Structural metal rods holding racks of highly radioactive used nuclear fuel at the Idaho Chemical Processing Plant have corroded and bent so badly that the fuel units are too close together, "increasing the potential" for what is known as a "criticality accident" — or inadvertent achievement of criti-

cal mass, which could set off a nuclear chain-reaction.

- In August 1992, workers in a lithium processing plant at Hanford, Washington, "heard pipes banging and felt the deck they were standing on move." They fled, and "seconds later the piping system broke apart." This incident did not involve radioactive material, according to the report, but is a "text-book case of how institutional failures can lead to accidents."

Experts outside the department and members of watchdog groups said Friday they agreed with Mr. Blush about the scope of the problem but disagreed with him on how to deal with it.

## Away From Politics

- A man described as a PLO official by his lawyer was sentenced to the maximum of 30 years in prison for trying to bomb three Israeli sites in New York City 20 years ago. Khaled Mohammed Jassam had insisted that he had been framed by the Israeli and U.S. governments and forsaken by the Palestine Liberation Organization's top leadership after his arrest in Italy in 1991.
- The tiny Oneida Indian nation near Syracuse, New York, is being permitted by Governor Mario M. Cuomo to open the state's first high-stakes gambling casino in more than a century. The compact is subject to approval by the Interior Department, but the U.S. agency has a strong record of endorsing such agreements.
- Walker L. Railey, a prominent Dallas pastor who suffered a fall from grace that seemed complete when he was charged with trying to choke his wife to death, was acquitted of all charges in the 6-year-old case. The acquittal in a state District Court in San Antonio came despite much circumstantial evidence that was offered by prosecutors, includ-

ing a note that the minister wrote just before his suicide attempt days after the attack, in which he described a "demon inside my soul."

- A New York Transit Authority worker who had just bought coffee for his colleagues was killed on a Brooklyn sidewalk when he was caught in a gun battle between armored truck guards and would-be robbers. It was unclear whether the bullet that struck Robert Singleton, 38, in the head was fired by the guards or by the robbers, a police spokeswoman said.
- A fire at the New York Post that the authorities said had been deliberately set damaged one of four presses, the police said. The fire followed an agreement between the newspaper and its pressmen to put aside differences for the weekend in a dispute over the size of the crews staffing the presses.
- The shuttle Discovery ended its atmospheric research mission with a landing that cleared the way for the shuttle Columbia to take off in a week on an overdue flight for Germany.

NYT, Reuters

## Western aid to Russia Yeltsin's April 25th referendum Tension in South Africa Middle East peace talks Continued chaos in Bosnia

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Sweden (norm) S.Kr.	3,100	1,700	900
Hand delivery S.Kr.	3,600	1,900	1,000
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# A Los Angeles Sigh of Relief on King Verdict

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**LOS ANGELES**—The two police officers convicted in the Rodney G. King civil-rights trial are likely to face a minimum of three years in federal prison under U.S. sentencing guidelines but will probably remain free for at least a year pending appeals.

Judge John G. Davies of U.S. District Court, who set the sentencing of Sergeant Stacey C. Koon and Officer Laurence M. Powell for Aug. 4, will be bound by federal guidelines that limit the discretion of judges in sentencing for certain crimes.

The two were found guilty Saturday at the end of seven-week trial of violating Mr. King's civil rights by beating him with riot sticks before arresting him for a traffic offense that included a dangerous, high-speed car chase. Unknown to police, the beating was recorded on videotape by an onlooker in a nearby house. The videotape played a strong role in the prosecution's case.

Officer Theodore J. Briseno, who at one point during the beating tried to restrain Officer Powell, and Timothy E. Wind, a rookie dismissed after the incident, were acquitted by the jury of eight men and four women. Two jurors are black.

Although all the policemen are white, and Mr. King is black, government prosecutors did not suggest a racial motivation for the beating. An assistant U.S. attorney, Steven D. Clymer, said in his closing statement that the officers administered "street justice" because Mr. King was drunk, disrespectful and slow to follow police commands after the chase March 3, 1991.

The same defendants were acquitted last April 29 on 10 of 11 state charges by a jury in suburban Simi Valley that included no blacks. These unexpected verdicts touched off the Los Angeles riots, which cost 53 lives and nearly \$1 billion in property damage.

Since Friday evening, 6,500 police officers, backed by National Guard troops, had been at full mobilization in case of a repetition. There was a sense of fearful anticipation throughout the city.

But with the announcement of the verdict Saturday, a feeling of relief immediately enveloped the area.

The verdicts were greeted with cheers by people assembled at the First African Methodist Episcopal Church, in the heart of the south-central area devastated by riots last spring. There was calm throughout Los Angeles.

President Bill Clinton said the outcome was "once again, a reminder that our courts are the proper forum for the resolution of even our deepest legal disputes."

"And it did establish what a lot of people have felt for two years, that the civil rights of Rodney King were violated," he said.



The Reverend Cecil Murray, center, pastor of the First African Methodist Episcopal Church in the South Central district of Los Angeles, joining with church members in celebrating the verdict in the civil-rights trial of four police officers in the Rodney King case.

Attorney General Janet Reno said on Sunday, "The jury has spoken, and I think justice has prevailed."

She said her office would attempt to "pursue any claim of police brutality where local and state officials have not been able to or have not taken appropriate action to make sure that it is carefully investigated."

But she hastened to add that the conduct of a few Los Angeles policemen was an exception, that most "do their job in a fair, appropriate manner."

Under the federal sentencing guidelines, the judge is required to calculate the penalty based on criteria set by the Federal Sentencing Commission. For Sergeant Koon and Officer Powell, the base sentence for the judge to begin his consideration is 37 months to 46 months in federal prison.

Charles Weisselberg, clinical professor at the University of Southern California Law Center, said, "There will be cries for heavy sentences to send a message to the community that the judge, under the guidelines, will be required to ignore and cries for a lower sentence, and the judge will have to ignore them, too."

After sentencing, the defendants have 10 days to file a notice of intent to appeal.

(LAT, WP, NYT, AP)

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Cutting the Craving For Carbohydrates

People with weight problems who crave carbohydrates may be able to curb their desire for sweet and starchy foods and lose weight by reducing the frequency, rather than the amount, of carbohydrate consumption. The New York Times reports.

Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York tested 24 overweight people, half of whom said they had a compelling and recurrent desire for foods rich in carbohydrates. The participants were divided into two groups, each with some of these carbohydrate cravers. One group was given a diet that included carbohydrate snacks three times a day, and the other group was placed on a similar diet with an equivalent number of calories but with a carbohydrate-rich snack only once a day. After four weeks, the groups reversed diets.

After four weeks on the diet with a once-a-day snack, participants who were self-described carbohydrate cravers experienced a significant decrease in both frequency and intensity of hunger pangs. In addition, they lost an average of 5 to 6 pounds (roughly 2 to 3 kilograms), or 4 percent of their starting weight.

On the other hand, those carbohydrate cravers given more frequent carbohydrate snacks experienced no change in hunger or weight. Neither diet had an effect on the weight or reported hunger of those who were not carbohydrate cravers.

In other words, the researchers said, the results suggest that the more often carbohydrate cravers yield to temptation, the more tempted and hungrier they are likely to be.

### Short Takes

The Hartford Courant ran an editorial apologizing for the denunciations by its predecessor, the Connecticut Courant, of Thomas Jefferson nearly 200 years ago. Last week, on the 250th anniversary of the third president's birth, the newspaper decided in an editorial that "it's never too late to admit a mistake." It apologized for telling readers among other things during the 1800 presidential campaign that if Jefferson was elected, which he was, "Murder, robbery, rape, adultery and incest will openly be taught and practised, the air will be rent with the cries of distress, the soil soaked with blood, and the nation black with crimes."

Princess Cruises, the company that bills itself as the "Love Boat" for holidaymakers, agreed to pay a record \$500,000 fine for dumping garbage into the ocean. A passenger aboard one of its nine excursion ships videotaped crew members as they tossed 30 plastic bags full of rubbish into the sea off the Florida coast in August 1991, the U.S. attorney's office in Miami said. "This fine is the largest criminal fine ever imposed from the unlawful dumping of plastic bags into the ocean," the attorney, Robert Martinez, said. Princess Cruises belongs to the British-owned Peninsular & Orient Ltd.

There are red ribbons for AIDS awareness, pink ribbons for breast cancer, purple ones for urban violence and green for the environment. About all that's missing is a ribbon to protest ribbons, says John Horn, Associated Press entertainment writer. At last month's Academy Awards ceremony, almost every guest wore a ribbon of one color or another. Not wearing a ribbon is itself reason for comment. The rightist television commentator Rush Limbaugh praised the Oscar awards host, Billy Crystal, saying his bare lapels made him "the bravest man in Hollywood."

The District of Columbia Lottery's "Aim to Win" game, which featured a pistol among the symbols to be matched by players, was dropped after a complaint that a gun, among such symbols as arrows, slingshots and apples, was a poor choice in a city "sometimes called the murder capital of the nation."

Arthur Higbee

# Moscow Document Stirs Rumor of Deal For Vietnam POWs

**By Stephen Engelberg**  
*New York Times Service*  
**WASHINGTON**—A document recently unearthed in Moscow has breathed new life into one of this city's most enduring conspiracy theories: that the Reagan and Bush administrations covered up attempts by Vietnam to trade U.S. prisoners of war for cash.

The theory, which remains unproved, holds that Vietnam held back hundreds of POWs to make sure that Washington paid war reparations, and then kept them as bargaining chips when no aid was given.

Proponents of this view see two new pieces of supporting evidence in the recently discovered document, dated Sept. 15, 1972, whose authenticity is still in dispute. In it, a high-ranking Vietnamese military officer, identified as General Tran Van Quang, wrote that Hanoi was holding 1,205 American prisoners, 837 more than it publicly acknowledged.

The officer explicitly linked the captives' release to economic aid and other concessions from the United States, saying, "Nixon must compensate North Vietnam for those enormous losses which the destructive war caused." Hanoi denies the authenticity of the document.

Eleven days later, at the Paris peace talks, Le Duc Tho, the Vietnamese negotiator, told American negotiators that the issue of prisoners was tied to "the question of reparations," according to transcripts since made public.

When the war ended, Hanoi released only 591 prisoners. That was 400 to 600 fewer than American military officials had estimated were still alive. Eugene Tighe, a retired lieutenant general who once headed the Defense Intelligence Agency, said in an interview last week that he had helped draw up a list of 900 to 1,000 names in 1973, presumed to be prisoners in 1973.

Relatively little was done to resolve this discrepancy in the Nixon, Ford, and Carter administrations.

Congress repeatedly refused to authorize any money for rebuilding Vietnam, and by the 1980s rumors were circulating in Washington and Asia that Vietnam was seeking discreetly to trade live POWs for cash.

Those reports were repeatedly denied by officials in both the Reagan and Bush administrations, and a recent inquiry by a Senate select committee failed to find conclusive

proof either of such offers or a conspiracy to conceal them.

But the suspicions of government wrongdoing persist, fueled by a stream of first-hand accounts from refugees and others that Americans are imprisoned in Southeast Asia. Those who believe the Vietnamese are holding Americans point to Vietnam's record in its war with France.

An expert formerly involved in investigations of Americans missing in Vietnam said that when the French withdrew in 1954, Paris agreed to pay an annual fee to Vietnam to maintain graves and continue resolution of casualties.

In 1986, rather than pay a yearly charge, France agreed to an unspecified lump sum, which was said by some to be about \$360 million worth of grants and credits to buy French goods. Whatever the sum, Vietnam suddenly released 25,000 French remains in six months in 1986.

"This is our country's greatest state secret," said J. Thomas Burch Jr., chairman of the National Vietnam Veterans Coalition. "They've known these men were there, and they've covered it up."

In its 585-page report, in January, the special Senate Committee formed to investigate the matter quoted sworn testimony from most of the major figures in American policy that a conspiracy of silence would have been impossible to carry out. Several noted that such an effort would require the support of thousands of people scattered through the military and intelligence agencies.

"The isolated bits of information out of which some have constructed whole labyrinths of intrigue and deception have not withstood the tests of objective investigation," the report said.

**Americans, or Russians?**

Either Americans or Russians faked a disputed 1972 document about U.S. prisoners in Vietnam, a Vietnamese minister said on Sunday after meeting a White House envoy, John W. Vessey Jr., according to a Reuters report from Hanoi.

"It's a sheer fabrication. It's non-existent," Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai told reporters after meeting Mr. Vessey, a retired general, who had just arrived in Hanoi for talks on the document.

Asked who faked the report, Mr. Mai said: "It depends on your understanding—either Americans or Russians." He did not elaborate.



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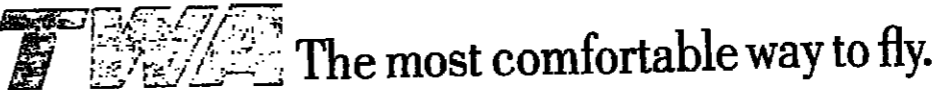
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OPINION

For the Victims and All of Us, Prosecute for War Crimes

By Aryeh Neier

WASHINGTON — War criminals, take note. In the next week or so, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali is to present to the Security Council a proposal for the establishment of an international war crimes tribunal. Its jurisdiction will be to bring Yugoslavians...

those to whom I spoke insisted that failure to establish it would be a betrayal. After suffering every other conceivable deprivation, their last remaining hope is for a day of reckoning. Up to now, despite transitions from cruel and despotic regimes in all parts of the world, most of the arch-criminals have eluded prosecution and punishment.

submitted detailed proposals to Secretary-General Boutros Ghali for a war crimes tribunal. Each proposal makes it clear that even heads of state are to be held to account. With a global epidemic of conflict, and demagogues exploiting ethnic and religious tensions, it is difficult to overstate the case for establishing an international tribunal in the Balkans.

mistake. A trial without the presence of a defendant and his counsel to challenge the evidence and cross-examine witnesses against him would lack the appearance of fairness.

A better course would be to bring detailed indictments that set forth the evidence. As long as defendants evade the tribunal, the indictments would stand as un rebutted accusations. Also, they would create pressure on the states harboring the accused to give them up to stand trial.

There is no provision in international law for the forgiveness of war crimes. It is not the right of the international community, standing by while these crimes are being committed, to forgive.

crimes be brought to trial, the consequences will be far-reaching. Not only will such trials provide a measure of justice in the former Yugoslavia, they will greatly strengthen the hands of those worldwide who seek accountability for crimes against humanity.

missy, Park Chung Hee of South Korea, Efraim Rimon Mont of Guatemala, Jean-Claude Duvalier of Haiti and Idi Amin of Uganda, as well as leaders such as the Khmer Rouge's Pol Pot. In Argentina, generals and admirals served prison sentences for directing thousands of abductions and murders from 1976 to 1983.

A central cause of this war is the collective attribution of guilt to particular ethnic and religious groups for crimes supposedly committed by others of the same group in the distant or not so distant past.

A war crimes tribunal would individualize guilt: that is, particular Serbs, rather than all Serbs, would be held accountable. If there is ever to be peace in the former Yugoslavia, it will come only after the cycle of collective attribution of guilt is broken.

As it is virtually certain that top officials who might be indicted before an international tribunal would not voluntarily show up for trial, some have proposed trials in absentia. This would be a

Few states would be eager to emulate Libya, which has condemned itself to permanent international pariah status for refusing to turn over accused international terrorists.

It seems certain that potential defendants in a war crimes trial will try to negotiate an amnesty or some comparable exemption in connection with any peace agreement.

The Security Council should make clear that nothing of the sort will be tolerated. There is no provision in international law for the forgiveness of war crimes.

It is not the right of the international community, which has stood by while these crimes are being committed, to forgive. After being stripped of virtually all else, the victims are entitled to retain at least this right. As those to whom I spoke in Sarajevo made plain to me, it is a right they do not want taken away from them.

The writer, executive director of Human Rights Watch, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Get Moving on Bosnia

With Serbian forces closing their noose around the refugee-swelled Bosnian town of Srebrenica, anguished voices are calling for urgent military intervention to save lives. Margaret Thatcher, scaldingly likening her conservative successor and other European leaders to "accomplices to massacre," calls for "aggressive" air strikes against Serbian positions and a lifting of the arms embargo that prevents Bosnians from effectively defending themselves.

leader. He must become the architect of a more effective international response to the nightmare of "ethnic cleansing." He needs to proceed with appropriate prudence, but with appropriate humanity as well. Britain, France and other allies take careful note of U.S. positions as they develop their own. The American people look to their president to make sense of the nightmare unfolding daily on their television screens and illuminate their human responsibility to the pathetic victims.

Lord Owen, who for months opposed all military action as a threat to his effort to forge a negotiated settlement, now wants selective bombing of Serbian supply lines. And in the Security Council, smaller countries, in open rebellion against big-power calculations of realpolitik, demand immediate action by the United Nations.

Mr. Clinton can begin with a couple of steps. First he should immediately summon NATO foreign and defense ministers to meet early this week to discuss a unified position on humanitarian aid, civilian evacuations and the possible role of military force. It is up to Mr. Clinton to guide the allies toward a realistic policy — one that the aggressors would believe — on air strikes against artillery positions and supply lines.

Srebrenica may be lost, but it is imperative that the allies come up with a credible threat before new pressure on Sarajevo forces has to be applied on an emergency basis. Only Mr. Clinton has the clout to move the British, French and Germans toward a policy that balances humanitarian, political and military factors. He should also push the allies harder to lift the arms embargo against the Bosnian government so that Bosnian forces could defend themselves over the longer term.

He has no power to extinguish the age-old hatreds that fuel the Balkan conflict. He cannot dictate policy to allied governments that have their own democratic processes. He cannot, and should not, commit the American people to what would prove a long-term military engagement without first building public and congressional support. But he has the authority and the responsibility to lead the European allies in addressing a problem that will not go away. To shun this task is to fail his toughest test so far as an international

These are modest steps, too modest to guarantee a lasting or even temporary halt to the fighting. But they would at least mark a clear break from the passivity and double-speak of the past and begin to fulfill Mr. Clinton's most urgent responsibility — to galvanize and focus what has until now been a sterile public debate between rank cynicism and impotent outrage.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Russia Can Pull Through

Helping the Russians and their embattled democracy is not going to be simple. But with the offer that they laid before Russia in Tokyo last week, the seven rich countries are now engaged in a realistic and well-conceived effort to do as much as outsiders can.

my. When the Russians began missing their inflation targets last year, much of the promised help was simply frozen. This year it will be essential for the donors and the Russians to stay engaged with each other in the struggle with inflation.

The first crucial bridge to be crossed is the Russian referendum next Sunday. The issue will be, in effect, President Boris Yeltsin's leadership. If he does poorly, much of this aid will be in jeopardy. But if he does well, he will win the political strength to push through the reforms needed to take full advantage of it.

There are many ways to pursue that struggle. The aid package includes \$2 billion in American loans to buy gas and oil production equipment. Russia is potentially the world's largest producer, and the fastest way to increase its desperately needed foreign currency earnings is to accelerate its exports of gas and oil.

Russia has most of the resources it needs to make itself a rich country. More important than gas and oil reserves, it has an educated people who have shown themselves capable of great technological feats. It is not inconceivable that in a generation or two Russia could be as prosperous and stable as the countries now offering aid. That might seem improbable at the moment — but no more improbable than the recovery of Japan, Germany and Italy seemed 45 years ago.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Turn Down the Heat

Standing between Bill Clinton and Kichii Miyazawa during their talks on Friday in Washington was a looming \$50 billion trade imbalance. President Clinton labeled the deficit unacceptable and warned that it jeopardized cooperation. Also turning up the heat on the trade dispute are powerful industrialists threatened by Japanese exports.

lectures Russia to do the opposite. Besides, trade-by fiat would be contagious. Europe, with which America runs a trade surplus, would not take long to limit U.S. exports. In the end, trade would be stunted and middle-class consumers would face higher prices. Judging from their remarks, the two leaders tried to turn down the flames heating up trade resentment. They agreed to focus future negotiations on opening up sectors where exports are blocked — holding each country to rules of fair trade. But if enforcing fair rules slips into enforcing strict quantitative requirements, the two countries will reignite destructive political and economic passions.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Emotional Nonsense?

The two leaders were polite at a press conference after their talks, but belligerence was close to the surface. That is too bad, because the trade deficit is a poor reason to drive a wedge between important allies.

Margaret Thatcher has crystallized the issue. Her fury at the incompetence, incoherence and irrelevance of the West in the face of genocidal onslaughts on a scale not seen in Europe for half a century was said last week by Malcolm Rifkind, the defense secretary, to be "emotional nonsense." These are words that should eternally shame Mr. Rifkind and all the other appeasers as Bosnian children are slaughtered in their playgrounds.

The U.S. trade deficit reflects a home-grown problem that can be solved with home-grown remedies. Americans buy more goods than they produce; the difference is imported. If they spend less — saved more — the trade deficit would disappear. Japan, which saves four times more than the United States, runs persistent trade surpluses. Japan does block some U.S. exports. So there is reason for Mr. Clinton to pry open Japanese markets. If Japan imported more supercomputers, medical technology and semiconductors, American workers could concentrate in high-wage jobs — a marginal but welcome boost to living standards. But America's economic malaise cannot be cured by hushing Japan. The remedy is to raise savings — most easily by cutting the federal budget deficit — and to raise public and private investment. That, of course, is the core of Mr. Clinton's domestic plan.

Mr. Clarke, a retired British diplomat, has done a paper for the libertarian-minded Cato Institute. In the end, I think, he's all wet, but along the way he raises considerations that are important to face. He believes that President Bush and Clinton, far from rethinking post-Soviet realities, have simply created a new set of high-minded rationalizations — moral, economic, and strategic — for continued unwise and costly global intervention. He calls it "neo-Cold War orthodoxy."

— The Sunday Times (London).

Stop Deliberating and Start Leading

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Bosnia is dying as the governments of America and Europe watch, talk, agonize — anything except act.

understand that there will be diplomatic hostility and no recognition of Serbian territorial gains by force as long as Mr. Clinton is president.

In a matter of weeks, the Bosnian Serbs and their allies in Belgrade will complete their savage conquest of eastern Bosnia. They will control a horseshoe carved out of former Bosnian territory that they intend to annex into neighboring Serbia.

The third track is to keep in place some negotiating structure, such as the Vance-Owen process, for the time when the warring parties tire of killing each other and seriously seek an end to hostilities. The obvious analogy is the Middle East "peace process" which has not been so much about peace as about giving the Arabs and Israelis a long-term excuse not to go to war.

The stranger-in-chief is of course President Bill Clinton. Having temporized for three months in hope of not making matters worse (for the Balkans, Boris Yeltsin, European allies with troops on the ground or for himself), Mr. Clinton now faces choices that make Bosnia his crisis to resolve, not just a problem inherited from George Bush.

There is no longer serious discussion within the Clinton administration about military or other action to deter the Serbs in eastern Bosnia. The focus has shifted to dealing with the consequences of the loss of eastern Bosnia and the end of the dream of an independent, self-sustaining Bosnian state.

Mr. Clinton has not ruled out two more muscular options still on the table. One is to provide arms to the Bosnians. The other is to stage limited air strikes to take out or scare away Serbian artillery attacking Sarajevo. The tactical problems of accomplishing either, and the uncertain consequences they involve, seem at this point to weigh against either option being carried out.

The impending Serbian conquest of Srebrenica, Zepa and Gorazde, the last Muslim-controlled towns in the east, will not end the fighting, however. Even if the Serbs quickly sue for peace to be able to digest their gains, as Western strategists now expect, the setting on Bosnian territory will continue.

Mr. Clinton and his principal advisers have devoted about 75 percent of their meetings on foreign policy issues since Jan. 20 to Bosnia, two senior officials estimate. Yet the president and his men have failed to come up with a policy or even an initiative that has had any practical effect on the conflict. The net result is a pervasive sense in the U.S. bureaucracy that Bosnia is simply too hard.

This is not all like George Bush's choices on Iraq, where the moral, political and analytical cases formed a whole. Saddam Hussein's aggression, which would have led to a nuclear war in the Middle East if unopposed, was clearly reversible. In Bosnia, the moral case is clear; but it is counterbalanced by the unpredictable consequences of U.S. military intervention and the confusion of political goals. Both cases have to be considered, in opposition to each other. That is what makes Bosnia an agonizing dilemma, on which the administration has until now rightly proceeded with caution.

But Margaret Thatcher also has a point when she says of the Bosnians: "It is wrong to deny victims the right to defend themselves. . . . If you do nothing now, if you appease the aggressor, you will give aid and comfort to every other evil man who has ambitions to take territory by force." For all the dangers of action, the costs of inaction are mounting. Almost three months of the year that Bosnia has been at war are charged on Bill Clinton's meter now. Washington needs to choose quickly among the options that have been so thoroughly discussed and rediscussed. Putting them into action will help regain leadership and momentum that are being lost in the valleys and forests of eastern Bosnia.

The Washington Post.

The Pretending Is Cynical and Cynicism Is Cancerous

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — After some legitimate dallying and weighing of options, the Clinton administration has adopted the European approach to Bosnia: Let nature take its course toward a Serb victory over the Muslims — while pretending to do otherwise. Today, watching Srebrenica fall; tomorrow, Sarajevo.

warehouses were near empty, with little new aid in sight. Why let this happen, when it will only weaken the Muslims and lead them to surrender? The United States and its European cohorts say they favor a Vance-Owen-type peace, dividing Bosnia into ethnic enclaves. But they have ruled out using force, or even the threat of force, to make the Serbs accept it. So the Serbs openly laugh at their timidity. President Clinton's only comeback is to say he is "keeping all options open."

'Realist' pundits even praise President Clinton for his pretense.

risks of getting trapped in a place that hardly anyone cares about, especially when nations must tend to their own domestic woes. It is also devastatingly cynical. And for that reason alone, Bill Clinton should reconsider it.

pretend to be trying hard to reach a "peace" settlement, say clear of direct military intervention and assume that the Serbs will effectively win the war in the next three to six months.

Community Means Wise Intervention

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Who, contemplating the horrors of Bosnia and the hazards of Russia, is not a little on edge wondering whether the United States is on the right course? It is a timely moment to size up Jonathan Clarke's challenging assault on the foundations of post-Cold War foreign policy as both George Bush and Bill Clinton have practiced it.

which he approves. But it is his devotion to a doctrine of nonintervention that is most troubling. He takes the requirement for a reasonable prudence about chancy decisions to a place where a mechanical formula saying "no" replaces judgment. How can humanitarian intervention among deserving causes be rationed out? he asks. But it is not an unanswerable question. Some we will do, and some we won't. Only an ideology will demand total consistency.

Mr. Clarke, a retired British diplomat, has done a paper for the libertarian-minded Cato Institute. In the end, I think, he's all wet, but along the way he raises considerations that are important to face. He believes that President Bush and Clinton, far from rethinking post-Soviet realities, have simply created a new set of high-minded rationalizations — moral, economic, and strategic — for continued unwise and costly global intervention. He calls it "neo-Cold War orthodoxy."

Will some interventions violate a strict, literal national-interest standard? What Mr. Clarke calls the "feel-good" Bush operation in Somalia certainly did. But so what? Somalia was a quick in-and-out, it was cheap and it worked. It was not a model for every successive crisis, but it expanded options suitable to our times. It is difficult to ask more of foreign policy.

It will be news to the Pentagon and to assorted Clinton precincts that the United States has opted for a swollen defense budget. They are more impressed by the shrinkage that is both taking place and coming due. That debate continues.

There is no doubt that the United States is in a position to do more. The United States has the resources, the technology, the personnel, and the political will to do more. The United States has the resources, the technology, the personnel, and the political will to do more.



'Remember, keep it to the usual wipeout of civilians by artillery, tanks and ground troops.'

Correction

Transmission error resulted in the misquoting of Yasser Arafat in Flora Lewis's April 16 opinion column "Israel on Interest." He said that Palestinians should have the right "to legislate, administer and adjudicate over all aspects of Palestinian life except for foreign affairs and external security."

1993: Vatican Honors

ROME — The Pope has informed Signor Veroli, through Signor Mustafis, director of the Sixtine Chapel choir, that he would be pleased to receive the illustrious composer. The audience will take place within a few days, Mr. J. F. Loubat, of New York, on whom the Pope conferred the title of count in 1888, and who presented statues of Leo XIII, to the Catholic University of Washington and to the Cathedral of Carpignano and Perugia, has received from the Pope the title of duke. This title is very rarely conferred by the Holy See.

1943: Jews Massacred

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Two million Jews, men, women and children — an eighth of the Jewish world population before the war — have been annihilated since the Nazis began their march through Europe and 5,400,000 more are in immediate danger of extermination according to a report of the Inter-Allied Information Committee on Occupied Countries to be published tomorrow [April 19], the first day of Passover. The report tells of mass executions, giving sickening details of torture, massacre and botchery carried out by the Germans.

1918: Reply to Estonia

AMSTERDAM — The Berlin Lokaleizer announces that the Kaiser has sent the following reply to the message of the Estonian Landtag: "With all my heart I thank God for bringing deliverance at the last moment to the German element in Estonia and help against destruction

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

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# BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Monday, April 19, 1993

## CAPITAL MARKETS

### Bond Market Turns Wary: How High Can Prices Go?

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — Uncertainty about how much further long-term rates can fall and disappointment over the dollar's failure to rally are driving investors to become more cautious about making commitments. Money flowing into the international capital market has slowed markedly and analysts estimate that current inflows are running at about half the level of the record pace set in the first quarter.

Bond prices in all currency sectors have risen sharply so far this year, driving yields to levels where investors begin to question how much more of a gain is to be had buying at current levels.

Yields on 10-year benchmark bonds have fallen 1 percentage point, or 100 basis points, in France and Spain, 77 basis points in the United States, 62 in Germany, 60 in Canada and about 40 basis points in Britain and Italy.

**There are fears that German rates will not fall fast enough.**

The gains at the intermediate five-year maturity are no less impressive: Down 131 basis points in Spain, 107 in France, 96 in the United States, 78 in Germany, around 60 basis points in Canada and Italy and 41 basis points in Britain. As yields fall, bond prices rise.

European markets are still expected to have room for advancement, but the excruciatingly modest rate declines engineered by the Bundesbank are fueling fears that German rates will not drop fast enough to prevent new turmoil in European foreign-exchange rates.

The Spanish peseta and Portuguese escudo are the current front-line candidates for devaluation. Even though the peseta has been devalued twice and the escudo once since last autumn's currency crisis, both currencies remain under pressure as the high interest rates needed to maintain their exchange rates look increasingly unsustainable as growth slows and unemployment rises.

A crisis in Iberia or another rejection of the Maastricht Treaty when the Danes hold their second referendum on May 18 could be the signal, analysts worry, for another major currency crisis.

The French franc has moved out of the front line but could get caught up in any upheaval. While French and foreign analysts gave the new conservative government high marks for restoring confidence that the strong franc policy will be maintained, observers warned that the present calm could evaporate if the promised legislation to establish an independent central bank is less than iron-clad.

While the government insists that Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's reference to "greater autonomy" for the central bank is identical with "independence," analysts have jumped on the seeming semantic difference to warn that the government could be playing with fire if the proposed legislation is less than convincing. "If they try to fool around here between autonomy and independence, the whole effort to establish the franc as a strong currency could blow up," warned Roland Schaff, treasurer of BHF Bank in Frankfurt.

While the franc has continued to firm — it ended the week at 3.38 See BONDS, Page 9

## Agnelli Admits Fiat Fault

### Some Improper 'Episodes' Cited

MILAN — Giovanni Agnelli, chairman of Fiat SpA, admitted over the weekend for the first time that the auto giant had been involved in wrongdoing in connection with the company's political scandal.

Also in Fiat there occurred some episodes involving the political system that were not correct," he told a business seminar in Venice attended by Prime Minister Giuliano Amato.

Separately, Cesare Romiti, Fiat's managing director, is to be questioned next week by magistrates investigating the involvement of Fiat in the nationwide corruption scandal, state prosecutors reported.

The reports said Mr. Romiti's appearance had been worked out at a meeting in Milan on Saturday at which Fiat's lawyers sought a truce with prosecutors who have issued a dozen arrest warrants for group executives since last summer.

Mr. Agnelli said it was wrong to suggest the Milan inquiry was part of a plot but urged magistrates to speed their work so that the truth about Fiat could be established.

The Fiat chairman's position contrasted strongly with that of Mr. Romiti who had originally taken a

See FIAT, Page 9

## Tokyo Rejects Stronger Yen Central Bank Hints It Might Intervene

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The Japanese government Sunday rejected President Bill Clinton's remarks favoring a stronger yen to help reduce Japan's trade surplus after central bank officials said they might intervene this week to prevent the Japanese currency from surging in the foreign-exchange market.

Mr. Clinton's statement, made in a joint news conference with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in Washington on Friday, surprised Japanese officials, who had said before their meeting that the yen-dollar rate was "not on the agenda."

The president listed a strong yen as the first of four measures he said were needed to shrink the American trade deficit with Japan, which last year widened to \$49.4 billion.

Immediately after his remark, the dollar fell to a record low of 112.10 yen. It ended the week at 112.20 yen in New York trading, and dealers had forecast it would fall still further Monday.

But officials at the Bank of Japan were quoted over the weekend as saying that the yen — which went up 10 percent in the last three months — already had risen too quickly. Any further increase would threaten to halt Japan's fragile economic recovery, they said.

Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi supported that view Sunday, declaring the yen's rapid appreciation too speculative and not desirable.

"A steep rise in the value of the yen will undermine Japan's domestic demand," he said. "It will have a negative effect on the economy, and that's why I'm not in favor of it."

On the broader question, the two leaders agreed to put together a plan within three months to pare the trade deficit. But Mr. Miyazawa rejected setting market shares in specific sectors, invoking the principle of free trade.

According to news reports Sunday, Mr. Miyazawa told journalists traveling back to Tokyo with him that the United States might ask Japan to take concrete measures to open up its market.

But, on the chances of Japan complying with such a demand, Mr. Miyazawa said, "Optimism is unwarranted." In any case, he said, Mr. Clinton had not made such a request during their summit meeting. (L.A.T. AFP)

### Talks With EC to Start

The U.S. government goes straight from its trade and currency talks with Japan to what could be a final effort to avoid a new trade conflict with Europe in talks beginning Monday, Reuters reported from Washington.

"With Japan we're fighting over the all-important technologies of the future. With the Europeans we're fooling around with petty food fights," said Stephen Cohen of the American University. "The U.S.-Euro fight is just a subtle form of comedy against the critical struggle with Japan for leadership in advanced technology."

Nonetheless, said Mr. Cohen, it would be prudent for both sides to show concern about the possible outcome.

"There is no reason to think Clinton is simply blowing hot air," Mr. Cohen said. "Unlike his predecessor, Clinton has absolutely no track record of wimping out."

The so-called wimp factor, an allegation of weakness that arose periodically in evaluations of George Bush's actions as president, will be put to the test Monday when Trade Representative Mickey Kantor plays host to his European Community counterpart in last-ditch negotiations over a fractions contracts dispute.

U.S. officials have vowed to go ahead with sanctions on Thursday unless the EC agrees to a compromise in the matter by Tuesday.

At the heart of the dispute is an EC rule that, Washington believes discriminates against U.S. companies bidding for EC public-sector business.

The threatened sanctions would only affect about \$45 million to \$50 million of EC goods, but they would seriously complicate efforts to advance the stalled Uruguay round of world trade talks.

## Hoechst Suffers Another Leak at Frankfurt Plant

FRANKFURT — Hoechst AG, the German chemicals company, said that around 50 kilograms (110 pounds) of yellow pigment leaked from its main Frankfurt plant early Sunday, the latest of a series of 14 accidents for the company over the last two months.

The company said that safety data showed that any health risk could be ruled out. But Hoechst advised local residents to wash their hands or rinse their eyes if they came into contact with the substance.

An accident in late February spilled toxic chemicals over the Schwannheim district of Frankfurt.

A defective filter was responsible for the escape of Permanent-Yellow DHG, which landed on parked cars, a statement from the company said. The pigment is used to color plastics and varnishes and to manufacture printing inks.

The bulk of the pigment settled on the roof of the plant, but a southeast wind blew the rest toward a Frankfurt suburb. The company offered to pay the cost of cleaning the cars.

An accident in late February spilled toxic

chemicals over the Schwannheim district of Frankfurt.

Two weeks ago, a cloud of concentrated sulfuric acid drifted over the city after a clogged waste pipe burst. Just 10 days ago the company announced a 10-point plan which it said would boost safety at its plants.

### Takeover Blocked

Germany's Cartel Office said it had rejected the planned takeover of a unit of General Motors Corp. by Zahnradfabrik Friedrichshafen AG, an automotive supplier.

## Singapore Notebook

### Big Brother Works to Thin Out Singapore's Traffic Jams

While businessmen, foreign visitors and commuters curse the traffic jams that make movement on the streets in most Southeast Asian capitals slow and unpleasant, Singapore plans to install an electronic traffic management system designed to allow more cars on the road with less congestion.

Since 1975, Singapore has kept its traffic flowing relatively freely by making motorists buy licenses if they want to enter the central business district during peak hours in the morning and evening on workdays, and the area licensing will be extended next January.

Over the next 15 months, three international consortia will demonstrate electronic road-pricing systems in which the checking will be done by antennae placed over entrances to frequently used road networks. Charges for using the roads will be automatically deducted from cards mounted near the rear-view mirror of each test vehicle.

If Singapore goes ahead with full implementation of the system as planned by 1997, it will likely be one of the first places in the world to do so. Systems in other countries require drivers to slow down and go through gates where the vehicle is electronically identified and the owner billed later. The bids in Singapore involve systems not requiring drivers to slow down.

### A Surge of Floats

The long-awaited float, probably in September, of Singapore Telecom, a profitable state-owned company, is expected to pave the way for a series of privatizations over the next few years of companies owned or controlled by the government.

Richard Hu, the finance minister, said recently that the government would fix the timing of initial public offerings for the Public Utilities Board electricity and gas divisions, and the Port of Singapore

Authority, on the basis of the performance of the Telecom float. He added that eight additional government-linked companies would be privatized over the next two or three years.

Singapore's market capitalization is about 90 billion Singapore dollars (\$55.37 billion), putting it behind Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, Malaysia and Thailand. However, some brokers said that as the large government-linked concerns were listed, Singapore would overtake Thailand and narrow the gap separating it from other leading East Asian markets outside Japan.

Merrill Lynch Singapore estimated in a recent Asian Investment Strategy to clients that the Singapore Telecom float alone would increase market capitalization by about 20 billion Singapore dollars, or nearly 20 percent.

### Shares for the Masses

Now that most Singaporeans own their own homes, the government of Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong wants to create a nation of shareholders to give citizens a more direct stake in the country's prosperity.

Two plans were recently unveiled to spread stock ownership. Both involve the government-backed Central Provident Fund, a compulsory savings plan for working Singaporeans.

The fund's rules are to be liberalized later this year to allow members to use more of their savings to invest in approved financial instruments, including shares. Brokers estimate that this will add up to 3.5 billion Singapore dollars to the flow of funds into the Singapore stock market.

Michael Richardson

### THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investible stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Week ending April 18, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.

World Index	102
Asia/Pacific	111
Europe	97
North America	97

Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

Energy	104.24	103.29	+0.92
Utilities	110.72	112.71	-1.77
Finance	98.72	98.73	-0.01
Services	110.86	111.71	-0.84
Capital Goods	101.14	100.14	+1.00
Raw Materials	101.51	100.39	+1.22
Consumer Goods	85.24	84.76	+0.57
Miscellaneous	100.14	96.80	+3.45

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. In Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. In Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. In Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. In Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

### CURRENCY RATES

April 18

Cross Rates	1 U.S. Dollar	100 Japanese Yen	1 British Pound	1 Swiss Franc	1 Australian Dollar	1 Hong Kong Dollar	1 New Zealand Dollar	1 Canadian Dollar	1 Deutsche Mark	1 French Franc	1 Italian Lira	1 Spanish Peseta
1 U.S. Dollar	1.0000	106.48	0.7466	0.7566	0.6936	0.7790	0.7000	0.6936	1.6637	166.37	200.48	166.37
100 Japanese Yen	0.0094	1.0000	0.7000	0.7000	0.6400	0.7200	0.6400	0.6400	1.6000	160.00	200.00	160.00
1 British Pound	1.3400	1.3400	1.0000	1.0000	0.9300	1.0100	0.9300	0.9300	2.0000	200.00	250.00	200.00
1 Swiss Franc	1.3300	1.3300	1.3300	1.0000	0.9300	1.0100	0.9300	0.9300	1.6637	166.37	200.48	166.37
1 Australian Dollar	1.4500	1.4500	1.4500	1.4500	1.0000	1.0100	0.9300	0.9300	2.0000	200.00	250.00	200.00
1 Hong Kong Dollar	0.7800	0.7800	0.7800	0.7800	0.7800	1.0000	0.9300	0.9300	1.6637	166.37	200.48	166.37
1 New Zealand Dollar	1.4200	1.4200	1.4200	1.4200	1.4200	1.4200	1.0000	0.9300	2.0000	200.00	250.00	200.00
1 Canadian Dollar	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.0000	1.6637	166.37	200.48	166.37
1 Deutsche Mark	0.6012	0.6012	0.6012	0.6012	0.6012	0.6012	0.6012	0.6012	1.0000	100.00	125.00	100.00
1 French Franc	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	100.00	125.00	100.00
1 Italian Lira	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	100.00	100.00
1 Spanish Peseta	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	100.00	100.00

Source: Reuters, Bloomberg, and other news services. All rates are for 1 U.S. dollar unless otherwise specified.

## AMD Wins Important Chip Ruling

By Lawrence M. Fisher

SAN FRANCISCO — Advanced Micro Devices Inc. is to reveal on Monday how quickly it will ship its version of Intel Corp.'s 80486 computer chip after winning an important court ruling late Friday.

The proceeding chip is at the heart of most new personal computers and its sales in recent months have made Intel the most profitable semiconductor maker. AMD said there was nothing to prevent it from shipping its version of the chips.

AMD claimed more than half of the market that emerged around Intel's earlier 80386 chip, but has been stymied in its attempt to enter the 486 market by a jury verdict last July. The jury said AMD did not have the right to use Intel microcode, which is a program embedded in the chip.

U.S. District Court Judge William A. Ingram on Friday granted AMD a new trial on the issue of whether a 1976 agreement with Intel provided AMD with a license to use Intel microcode in its chips.

The judge granted a motion for a new trial on the ground that Intel had improperly withheld certain documents that could have influenced the jury's findings. The withholding, he wrote, "interfered with AMD's discovery and trial presentation," and kept "AMD from fairly presenting its defense."

Advanced Micro has been working on a 486 version that does not use Intel microcode, a so-called "clean room" version, which it said would be available in June or July.

"The new ballgame begins immediately rather than in July as we had expected," said Daniel L. Klecken, an analyst with Robertson, Stephens & Co.

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- Korea's Operation Clean Sweep
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- The Amazing New Micromachines
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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. April 16

Canadian Dollars

Table of Canadian bond prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

ECU Straights

Table of ECU straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Table of various international bond prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Pound Sterling

Table of Pound Sterling bond prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Yen Straights

Table of Yen straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 16.

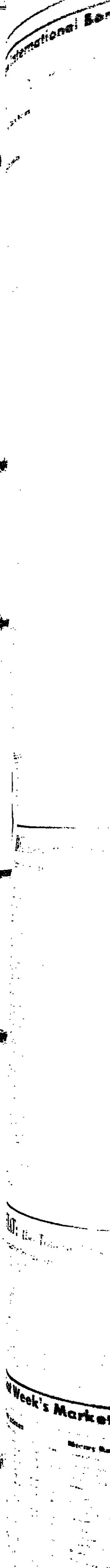
Large table of mutual fund prices and yields, organized by region and fund type.

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(Continued on next left-hand page)



Week's Market



New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, Price and week, Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Corpus, and Equity-Linked.

Treasury Market Finds Its Level: 6.75%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. NEW YORK — Call it sticker shock or a buyer's strike, but bond investors are increasingly uncomfortable pushing 30-year bond yields too far away from 6.75 percent, which has proven a remarkable

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

magnet of late for keeping Treasury securities from straying too far from current levels, dealers said. "We haven't seen yields this low in 20 years, and everything looks real expensive when you look at it on a yield basis," said Joseph Liro, senior vice president and chief economist of S.G. Warburg & Co.

that given the "dramatic weakness of the dollar," Treasuries are currently appealing to Japanese investors, mainly because their government's bond yields are even lower. Japanese investors seem to have returned to the U.S. bond market as evidenced by a pattern of sharp overnight gains seen in recent sessions.

President Bill Clinton's retreat late last week from his proposed \$16.3 billion stimulus package also heartened traders. He offered a compromise of \$12 billion, but Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate Republican leader, rejected it.

James Fralick, principal at Morgan Stanley & Co., said the debate over the stimulus package "should be helpful to the market" with the key being "whether the president can pick up a few Republicans" to pass the plan.

Darwin Beck, money market economist at First Boston Corp., agreed the Senate's debate would be a concern, but also noted that the Treasury's announcement of two- and five-year securities on Wednesday would be scrutinized for clues to the government's long-term debt strategy.

Mr. Beck said he expected the Treasury to announce \$15.25 billion of two-year notes and \$11.0 billion of five-year obligations.

Steve Axilrod, vice chairman of Nikko Securities Co. International, said he had "no doubt that they are going to shorten up a bit" but reckoned the Treasury would make no dramatic changes.

In Mr. Axilrod's view, the short end of the market is more at risk over the near term, as strong economic data dispels any lingering ideas of an easier monetary policy.

Meanwhile, the long of the market, said Mr. Axilrod, "is really hostage to inflation and the budget package." Last week, the two-year Treasury note rose 4/32 to 100 8/32. That cut its yield to 3.76 percent from 3.82 percent a week earlier.

Fall Is Seen In Third World Poor

WASHINGTON — The economies of the Third World, benefiting from policy changes made over the last decade, are growing more quickly and will enter the 21st century in a generally more vigorous condition, the World Bank said Sunday.

But, while the bank sees a chance that there will be fewer poor people in Latin America and Asia by 2000, it expects poverty to increase in the Middle East and Africa, it said in its 1993 report, "Global Economic Prospects and the Developing Countries," released Sunday.

The bank is the world's biggest source of loans to reduce poverty, lending out more than \$21 billion a year. It sets its poverty line at a low level: a purchasing power of less than \$370 a year at 1985 prices in the United States.

D.C. Rao, the bank's acting chief economist, put the number of poor people in the Third World at 1.133 billion in 1990. He said that the number could decline by 82 million by the end of the century. But that decline depends on a number of factors, including an economic recovery in Western Europe and Japan and growth in world trade.

Latin America has been particularly successful at easing its debt load, and the World Bank said it expects a "substantial turnaround" in the region's economy during the last decade of the century.

The bank said Africa's sub-Saharan economies will grow, "but not at a rate much higher than population growth," and Mr. Rao said the number of poor people in those countries would rise by at least 50 percent.

Inflation: Who Wins? Wall Street Shifts View

By Floyd Norris

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When it comes to inflation and stock prices, the most important question is not how big the inflation is, but where it is. When the market allows companies to raise prices almost at will, Wall Street comes to love them.

What is going on now is a reshuffling of inflationary pressures. With the dollar down — and the U.S. administration evidently quite happy to keep it there — pressures are receding on American companies that sell goods subject to international competition.

But domestically, the price pressures are on for all sorts of brand-name products: diapers, drugs, cigarettes, corn flakes. Throughout the 1980s, brand-name products raised prices regularly. Now, with real incomes down, "they have priced themselves out of a lot of markets," says Robert Barbera, chief economist at Lehman Brothers.

As companies fight for market share, prices are falling. But the opposite may be true of the internationally traded manufactured goods that were the subject of the most intense competition in the past decade. "Protectionism and the decline of the dollar are creating a price umbrella for the auto industry," says David Shulman, chief equity strategist at Salomon Brothers Inc. Mr. Barbera adds, "The price of cars could go up faster than the price of Chevrolets."

The stock market is beginning to adjust to the new reality, buying American industries that are gaining in international markets and avoiding domestic businesses that have relied on price increases that no longer can be sustained. In 1993, for instance, Kellogg's stock has fallen 15 percent, while General Motors is up 25 percent.

The prospect of price flexibility is good for Detroit, but it has less comforting implications for the overall inflation rate. Moreover, because of the declining dollar, Americans can afford less of what the world produces — which is the real meaning of inflation, even if some U.S. companies can expect to make larger numbers of devalued dollars.

Long-Term Financing for Europe's Future

Grid of 12 boxes advertising bond issues from various entities including European Coal and Steel Community, City of Helsinki Finland, City of Stockholm Sweden, European Investment Bank, Ireland, Kommuninvest i Örebro län AB Sweden, The Housing Fund of the Republic of Finland, City of Espoo Finland, and Ile-de-France.

BOND: Investors Question How Far Prices Can Rise

(Continued from first finance page) per Deutsche mark — "it remains vulnerable," said Francois-Xavier Chauchat at Banque Indosuez. "To go stronger from here, we need a clear signal of further easing in German monetary policy and unequivocal independence for the French central bank."

The Bundesbank this week is expected to continue shaving its money market rate from its current 8.11 percent to 8 percent. Analysts also see the possibility of a cut in the Lombard rate, which is the ceiling of official rates, from 9 percent. A cut in the Lombard would only be symbolic since it is so out of line with market rates that the facility is not used much at this point. The money market rate is the guide, but analysts said a cut to 8 percent was already assumed and thus unlikely to dramatically affect market sentiment.

Moving the rate to 7.95 percent could produce more of an effect, analysts conjecture, simply by piercing the 8 percent level. Further German rate cuts are not expected to have much of an impact on long-term bond yields. The Bundesbank president, Helmut Schlesinger, said last week that the yield on 10-year government bonds — which ended the week at 6.55 percent — are now below the level recorded at the start of 1989. 18

months before refinancing. Taking account of the 4 percent inflation rate in Germany, he added that "longer-term real interest rates in Germany are extremely low in historical terms."

While bankers see little room for long-term yields to decline, they expect further movement on shorter-dated maturities. They note that traditionally the spread between yields on five- and 10-year paper has amounted to around 120 basis points but currently the spread is only 40 basis points. Assuming that long-term rates remain stable and the wider spread is restored implies that short-term yields have a considerable distance to fall.

Norway last week offered 1.5 billion DM of five-year paper which was quickly sold despite tight pricing of only 12 basis points over the yield on German government paper. Japanese investors, largely absent since they began preparing for their fiscal year-end in March, were heavy buyers.

They are reportedly borrowing marks to finance the purchase — an expensive exercise since it costs 7.75 percent to borrow three-month DM to buy bonds yielding only 6.26 percent. With the yen in a strong upward trend against all currencies, the Japanese would rather pay the heavy cost to borrow marks and wait until

the yen has reached its top before they sell yen to pay for the bonds. With Japan the host of this year's Group of Seven summit in early July, analysts predicted the yen would remain strong at least until then to deflect criticism of Japan's huge and rising trade and current-account surpluses. Until then, analysts see the yen moving from its record 112.20 per dollar set last week to possibly 105 per dollar.

Thereafter, the yen could weaken as Japanese institutions resume paying in yen for the purchases of foreign securities.

Denmark this week will follow Norway, selling 1.3 billion DM of five-year paper, also targeted to be priced at 12 to 14 basis points over the benchmark rate. This will be an add-on to 700 million DM of five-year notes Denmark sold last month, making a 2 billion DM liquid issue. The initial portion was sold at a spread of 10 basis points and that paper was trading last week at a spread of 13 basis points.

Paris bankers reported substantial nonresident demand for French paper. Electricite de France sold 2 billion francs of 10-year paper and lead manager Credit Commercial de France said it was a blow-out with two-thirds sold outside France to investors looking to pick up yield.

FIAT: Also Touched by Scandal

(Continued from first finance page) much harder line over the investigations and had publicly taken the magistrates to task for their action against the conglomerate.

"It is desirable that the investigation reach a conclusion as soon as possible about the real dimensions of the episodes which concern us or other firms," Mr. Agnelli said. He said magistrates should distinguish between "those who were serious about industry and those who instead founded their fortunes al-

most exclusively on systematic collusion with the political system."

Four senior Fiat managers wanted by police are missing. Their arrest was ordered in connection with the probe into bribes that businesses paid to win public contracts.

In its account of the Milan meeting, the Fiat-owned daily La Stampa on Sunday said the Fiat lawyers had told the magistrates: "Fiat paid bribes. We are ready to cooperate with you."

Euromarkets At a Glance

Table with columns: Eurobond Yields, Apr. 14, Apr. 8, 1 yr high, 1 yr low. Lists yields for various currencies and maturities.

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Last Week's Markets

Table with columns: Stock Indexes, Money Rates, Apr. 14, Apr. 8, Apr. 1. Lists market data for various indices and interest rates.

Weekly Sales

Table with columns: Primary Market, Date, Euroclear, Euroclear. Lists weekly sales data for various markets.

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April 19, 1993

German Union Gets Ready To Call Strike Ballot

FRANKFURT — Positions hardened over the weekend in the East German pay conflict as the country's biggest union prepared to call a strike ballot. Metal companies dug in their heels and refused to raise their pay offer, while the German trade union federation called Sunday for a "week of resistance." The national board of the powerful IG Metall union is to meet in Frankfurt on Monday to set a date for a ballot on whether to hold a full-scale strike, the first by workers in Eastern Germany in 60 years. Klaus Zwickel, deputy union chairman, said last week a vote could be held from April 26 to 28 and all-out strikes could begin before the end of the month. IG Metall has already organized two waves of walkouts and demonstrations over the employers' breach of the three-year pay agreement sealed in 1991, which would have brought East German metalworkers' pay up to the West German level by next year.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, April 19 - 23

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News

Asia-Pacific

April 19 Beijing State Statistical Bureau spokesman Zhang Zhongji announces China's first-quarter economic performance data. Outlook: Record growth in investment and output. Tokyo Japan and EC Commission begin two days of talks on trade relations and aid to former Soviet republics. April 20 Seoul Economic Planning Board to announce outline of five-year economic plan. Outlook: Expected to focus on fiscal and monetary reforms. April 21 Hong Kong Governor Charles Chiu Patten speaks to American Chamber of Commerce ahead of visit to United States May 3-8. Outlook: Likely to be cautious before Sino-British talks on Hong Kong political reform start April 22.

Europe

Somewhere this week: Frankfurt — March M3 money supply, April preliminary cost of living. Milan April consumer price index for core, March industrial production and February wholesale price index. April 19 Milan Voting in referendum on electoral reform ends at 2:00 p.m. Frankfurt IG Metall metalworkers' union press conference on East German wage dispute.



Stockholm Swedish March unemployment rate. Forecast: 7.5 percent, up from 7.3 percent in February. April 20 London U.K. trades survey by Confederation of British Industry. Outlook: Expected to provide further evidence of rising optimism in retail sector. London British March public sector borrowing requirement. Forecast: £3 billion, up from £2.4 billion in February. April 21 Moscow Russian central bank holds the second International Conference on 'West Bank Grouping' through April 23. Agenda: Talks on implementation of economic cooperation. London April 22: Assurance General de France. April 22: Frankfurt Regular Bundesbank policy-making council meeting.

and annual profit announcement. Outlook: No out in the key discount rate expected. Boston Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France meets Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany. Agenda: Talks on economic and monetary cooperation. London British March unemployment. Outlook: 25,000 after decline of 22,000 in February. Paris Bank of France repo tender. Outlook: Intervention rate unchanged, 21.5 billion francs expiring. Earnings expected: Credit Agricole, Cax. April 23 London British reports for March on retail sales, M4 lending, building society net new commitments, visible trade excluding EC countries.

Americas

April 18 Washington EC Foreign Trade Commissioner Sir Leon Brittan on official visit. Agenda: Talks with Trade Representative Nancy Kaster, Secretary of State Warren Christopher, other members of the administration and Congress. Caracas Independence Day holiday. All government offices and private businesses closed. Tucson Arizona Opening arguments scheduled in Reagan Trust Corp. civil suit against Cleveland-based law firm accused of helping Charles Keating Jr. loot Lincoln Savings. Earnings expected: Assurance Generale de France. April 22: Frankfurt Regular Bundesbank policy-making council meeting.

April 20 Washington Commerce Department reports March housing starts. Forecast: A 1.2 percent decrease to 1,153,000 starts. Earnings expected: Banc One Corp., Bankers Trust, Chemical Bank Corp., Citicorp, First Interstate Bancorp, GTE Corp., Honeywell Inc., International Business Machines Corp., Martin Marietta Corp., Monsanto Co., Philip Morris Co., Wells Fargo & Co. April 21 Ottawa Consumer price index for March. Outlook: Economists surveyed by Statistics Canada forecast a 2.2 percent increase in the index in March from a year earlier. Earnings expected: AlliedSignal Inc., American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Anso Corp., Colgate-Palmolive Co., Consolidated Computer Corp., Data General Corp., Marion Merrell Dow Inc., Procter & Gamble Co., Rhône-Poulenc Rover Inc. April 22 Washington Labor Department reports initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims. Forecast: A 7,000 increase to 342,000 claims. Earnings expected: Bank of Boston Corp., BankAmerica Corp., Comstar Inc., Cox Corp., Delta Air Lines Inc., Maytag Corp., MCI Communications Corp., Salomon Inc., Tescoro Inc., Textron Inc. April 23 Washington Commerce Department reports March durable goods orders. Forecast: A decline of 0.5 percent. Detroit U.S. automakers report sales of domestically made cars and light trucks for mid-April.

Radio Shack's Chairman Resigns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dependex FORT WORTH, Texas — The chairman of Radio Shack, the largest U.S. consumer electronics chain, will step down June 30 after two and a half years of steadily falling sales. Bernard S. Appel, 61, has agreed to work as a consultant for his employer of 33 years. His resignation comes amid a major overhaul of the retail and manufacturing operations of Tandy Corp., Radio Shack's parent. Mr. Appel's move follows on the heels of Bruce Walter's decision Wednesday to quit as president of Tandy's Grid Systems Corp. unit. Mr. Appel, who has headed Radio Shack since 1984, was pushed aside as company president early last year and a trio of managers were given day-to-day control. He was then named chairman and assigned other responsibilities, such as the chain's international business and its corporate and educational sales. David Beckerman, Tandy's vice president of marketing services, described Mr. Appel's departure as "a rather amicable thing." Tandy's financial things do not detail Radio Shack's overall sales and profits, but sales declined 1 percent in the year ended June 30, 1991, and again in the year ended June 30, 1992. Sales also declined at the same rate in the six months ended Dec. 31. Mr. Appel started working for

Radio Shack when it had only three stores. He later forged a reputation as a tough negotiator with Asian suppliers of electronics. The chain now has about 6,600 stores. (A.P. Bloomberg)

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table listing mutual fund performance data as of close of trading Friday, April 16. Columns include Fund Name, % Change, and other metrics.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, April 16.

Table of OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, April 16. Columns include symbol, price, and volume.

Main table of NASDAQ National Market data with columns for symbol, price, and volume. Includes sections A through K.

Main table of NASDAQ National Market data with columns for symbol, price, and volume. Includes sections L through P.

Main table of NASDAQ National Market data with columns for symbol, price, and volume. Includes sections Q through Z.



Q NATIONAL M...

(Continued on next page)

# MONDAY SPORTS BASKETBALL

## Montana's Choice: The Familiar Chiefs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Joe Montana, the 36-year-old quarterback who has been wined and dined for a month by four other National Football League teams, has reached a verbal agreement with the Kansas City Chiefs, ostensibly ending his storied career in San Francisco.

Montana, the three-time most valuable player in the Super Bowl, chose the Chiefs over the Phoenix Cardinals on Saturday morning and then flew to Cleveland with his agent, Peter Johnson, to meet with the 49ers' owner, Edward DeBartolo Jr., who lives in nearby Youngstown, Ohio.

Montana was expected to ask DeBartolo to trade him to the Chiefs, although 49ers officials said DeBartolo would plead with Montana to reverse his decision and stay in San Francisco, where he is widely popular after leading the 49ers to four Super Bowl titles.

"There is a distinct possibility that Joe will remain in San Francisco," the 49ers' president, Carmen Policy, said.

However, Montana has said he has no desire to stay in San Francisco as Steve Young's backup.

The Chiefs were the team of Montana's choice because they offered a three-year contract, which according to a person close to the team is worth \$4 million each of the first two years with the third year still undetermined. More impor-

tantly, Montana liked the fact that the Chiefs' offensive coordinator, Paul Hackett, is a former 49ers assistant who has installed the San Francisco offense.

The Washington Redskins, rebuffed trying to sign Reggie White and Wayne Martin, landed a free agent defensive lineman, Al Noga of the Minnesota Vikings, for a reported \$5.4 million over four years.

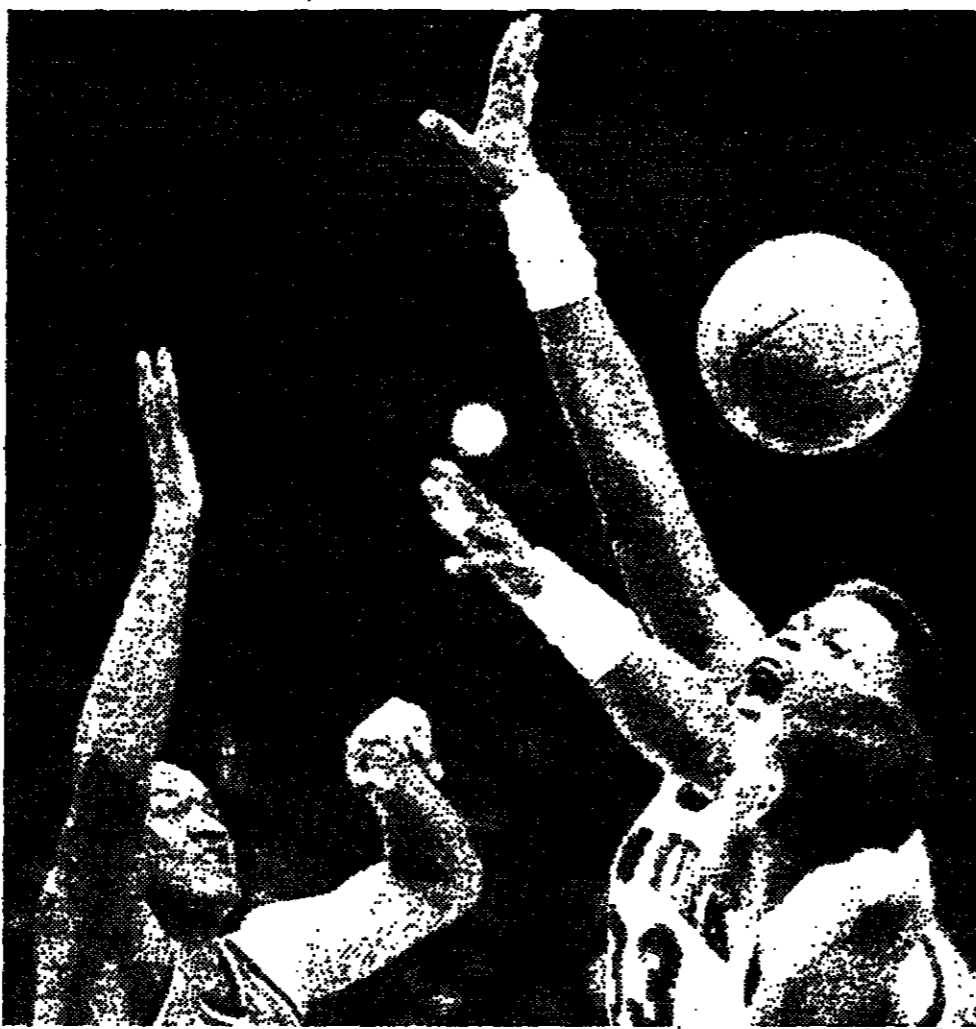
Noga had nine sacks last season, three more than any Redskins and more than the 8.5 gotten by defensive linemen Lumpy Grathers and Fred Stokes, whom the team lost to free agency.

After 10 hours of hearing objections to a settlement agreement between NFL players and owners, Judge David Doty adjourned in Minneapolis without giving the agreement his final approval, as had been expected.

More than 60 players had met Doty's April 2 deadline for filing objections in federal court. Doty is expected to rule on the out-of-court settlement within a few weeks.

NBC Sports agreed to pay the NFL \$40 million for the rights to Super Bowl XXVIII next Jan. 30 in Atlanta.

NBC submitted the only sealed bid to the league — offering its best price only against possible NFL rejection — after CBS and ABC declined to participate in the process. (NYT, WP, AP)



Patrick Ewing, pressured by the Pistons' Terry Mills, left, and Dennis Rodman, lost the ball. But with Ewing on the bench in foul trouble, the Knicks won, 95-85, for their 18th straight victory at home.

## From 23 Points Behind, Nets Race Into Playoffs

Chuck Daly, their coach, called the end of the New Jersey Nets' seven-game losing streak "very bizarre, miracle."

They snapped their skid with an improbable 23-point comeback in the last 8 1/2 minutes for a 104-103 victory Saturday night over the host Washington Bullets.

"We've lost three at home the same way," Daly said. "All of a sudden we get down big, I come back with a different team and we play with great passion, great passion. That was the difference, we got back into the game."

Derrick Coleman's basket with 3.2 seconds left capped the comeback and allowed the Nets to finally clinch a playoff berth.

They had lost three of their last four games in the final 3 1/2 seconds, and two at the final buzzer. New Jersey leads Charlotte by two games with four to play in the race for fifth place and the right to play fourth-place Boston in the opening round of the playoffs.

Trailing by 95-72 with 8:29 to go, the Nets went on a 23-7 run, pulling even at 102-102 on two free throws by Coleman with 15.1 seconds left.

Rex Chapman made one of two foul shots with 7.5 seconds left to give the Bullets a 103-102 advantage, but Coleman then drove the lane and hit a short jumper to give the Nets the lead for good.

Knicks 95, Pistons 85: In New York, Charles Smith and John Starks led a 22-8 third-quarter run that beat Detroit after Patrick Ewing left the game in foul trouble.

With their 18th consecutive victory at home, the Knicks took a half-game lead over Chicago in the race for first place in the Eastern Conference.

The ninth-place Pistons fell 1 1/2 games behind Indiana in the battle for the conference's final playoff berth.

Isiah Thomas was ejected for twice kicking the Knicks' Doc Rivers after pushing him to the floor. Rivers led the Knicks with 21 points.

Hornets 110, Hawks 107: In Atlanta, Larry Johnson broke a tie with a driving lay-up for Charlotte with 32 seconds left, and Muggsy Bogues made four free throws in the last 13 seconds.

The Hawks' Dominique Wilkins scored 41 points, but missed four free throws in the fourth quarter and blew a driving lay-up that would have tied the game with 18 seconds left.

Charlotte's sixth victory in nine games moved it ahead of Atlanta into the sixth playoff spot in the Eastern Conference.

Johnson barely missed the triple-

double with 23 points, 9 assists and 8 rebounds. Alvin Loving led Jack Ramsay's 76ers, who set an NBA record by winning only nine games.

Derek Harper of Dallas had sent the game into overtime tied at 100 when he hit an off-balance, desperation 3-point shot from the top of the circle with 2.5 seconds to play in regulation. He missed a long jumper at the buzzer in overtime.

The Mavs, seeking their 10th victory of the season, are still tied with the 1972-73 Philadelphia 76ers, who set an NBA record by winning only nine games.

Rockets 96, SuperSonics 81: In Seattle, Hakem Olujuwon got 21 points, 11 rebounds and eight blocked shots as Houston won its ninth straight and a franchise-record 53rd victory.

Lenny Wilkens became the second-winningest coach in NBA history Friday night as the Cleveland Cavaliers beat the visiting Orlando Magic, 113-110, after nearly blowing a 21-point second-half lead.

For Wilkens, 55, it was victory No. 865, moving him past Jack Ramsay into second place on the all-time list. Red Auerbach is first with his 938 victories as coach of the Boston Celtics.

An Ineligible Shooter? Don Calhoun, the 23-year-old supply-store worker who sank a 76-foot (23-meter) shot at a Chicago Bulls game to win \$1 million, might be ineligible to receive his prize.

Calhoun didn't sign a waiver before he made the shot Wednesday, the radio station WGN reported. The American Hole 'N One insurance company had a rule forbidding anyone from playing in the contest if they had played college, or professional basketball.

Calhoun told a local television station he had played basketball briefly for Triton College in River Grove, Ill.

But Steve Schanwald, the Bulls vice president of marketing and broadcasting, said Calhoun will receive his prize, even if the insurance company does not pay.

## On the Trail of Phileas Fogg, Peyron Closes In on a Yachting Record

By Christopher Clary New York Times Service

PARIS — Phileas Fogg's whirlwind journey around the world began in 19th-century London after a busy but during an otherwise civilized game of whist. Precisely 80 days later, Jules Verne's phlegmatic literary hero returned to the scene of the wager and claimed his prize after having "employed every means of conveyance — steamers, railways, carriages, yachts, trading vessels, sledges, elephants."

Not even Verne, with his hyperactive imagination, considered the possibility of Fogg's making the entire trip on an 86-foot (26-meter) catamaran.

But this is the late 20th century, an era when genuine adventure is hard to come by, and if the winds are kind to Bruno Peyron of France early next week, he and

his polyglot crew have an excellent chance of turning Verne's fiction into fact.

To complete their nonstop, round-the-world journey in less than 80 days, they must cross the finish line that extends north from the French island of Ouessant, off the tip of Brittany, no later than 2 minutes and 26 seconds after 3 P. M. on Wednesday. As of early Sunday afternoon they were about 700 nautical miles from the finish.

"We are taking absolutely no risks, and she is still moving at 21 knots," Peyron said late Saturday in his now daily radio interview with French reporters.

Peyron and his crew composed of three Frenchmen and the American Cameron Lewis, a veteran of Dennis Connor's successful 1987 America's Cup bid, sailed out of Brest, France, on Jan. 31. They left

with enough freeze-dried food for 96 days, stacks of compact disks and limited head room below deck.

Since their departure, they have survived damage to their starboard hull in the South Tasman Sea, 82-knot winds at Cape Horn and, just last weekend, a collision with two sperm whales that opened an eight-foot crack in their port hull. Through it all, they have maintained camaraderie and an average speed of 14.5 knots.

Whether or not Commodore Explorer clears Verne's arbitrary hurdle, the boat appears certain to shatter the existing round-the-world record of 109 days and 8 hours, which was set by another Frenchman, Titouan Lamazou, in winning the solo, nonstop Vendée Globe Challenge in 1990. Lamazou set his record in a mono-

This is a quantum leap in record terms; it's like Carl Lewis running the hundred meters in 7.5 seconds," said Robin Knox-Johnston, an Englishman who in 1968 needed 313 days to become the first to complete a nonstop solo circumnavigation of the globe.

Knox-Johnston was not nearly so fortunate this year. He, too, had set his sights on the 80-day barrier, and, like Peyron, he and his co-skipper, Peter Blake of New Zealand, set off with their crew on Jan. 31. But after 26 days, their catamaran, Enza, struck an unidentified object in the Indian Ocean and had to return to port. A third boat, the trimaran Charal skippered by Olivier de Kersauson of France, turned back earlier after colliding with an iceberg off Cape Town.

The idea of chasing after Fogg's fictional exploit is generally attributed to the veteran French sailor Yves Le Corre, who supposedly came up with it in 1985. But it wasn't until the summer of 1990 that Lamazou, Peyron and others assembled on a barge on the Seine and came up with general guidelines and a loose agreement to start the race in January 1994.

Patience, however, is not a hallmark of today's professional sailors, particularly when publicity and sponsorship dollars are at stake, and after Kersauson decided to jump the gun and leave a year early, Peyron and Blake successfully scrambled to extend and modify existing catamaran rules. Unlike Kersauson, they left under the auspices of the Association Tour du Monde en 80 Jours, which is offering about \$150,000 and the Jules Verne Tro-

phy to anyone breaking the 80-day barrier and to anyone who subsequently betters the new record.

But the association, apparently, was not anticipating such quick success. The prize money, originally projected to be \$1 million, was announced only last week. The trophy is still being sculpted.

"This has all happened terribly fast," said Jane Redford, an association official.

Peyron, 37, one of the pioneers of open-ocean catamaran racing, holds the holder of the solo trans-Atlantic record. More than 1,000 people radioed messages to him Friday, with one reading: "It would seem that Monsieur Verne is waiting for you in Ouessant."

He won't. But Jean Verne, the great-grandson of Phileas Fogg's creator, has been invited to the finish line.

### NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Table with columns: Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, April 16.

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MONDAY SPORTS AUTO RACING

Mansell Finds a Camaraderie on Indy Car Circuit

By Shav Glick
LONG BEACH, California — Nigel Mansell can't believe the way he walks around smiling all the time.

In Phoenix, before the accident, I was playing golf with Bobby Rahal, having a wonderful time together on the links.

Team engineers blamed the spin-out on a change in chassis setup and a set of old tires.

Mansell wanted to race the next day but was denied permission by Dr. Steve Olvey.

For the past two weeks, Mansell has been undergoing treatment in and out of the hospital in Florida.

can start worrying about the pain again on Monday.

Sampras Beats Courier, Gollner Continues Upsets

HONG KONG — Pete Sampras, the world's top-ranked tennis player, outlasted defending champion Jim Courier, 6-3, 6-7 (1-7), 7-6 (7-2), on Sunday to win the Hong Kong Selem Open.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Major League Standings, American League, and National League, showing team names, wins, losses, and percentages.

Table with columns for NBA Standings, Eastern Conference, and Western Conference, showing team names, wins, losses, and percentages.

Table with columns for Hockey, Final NHL Standings, and various league statistics.

Table with columns for Saturday's Results, Friday's Results, and various league statistics.

Table with columns for Friday's Line Scores, American League, and National League, showing game results and scores.

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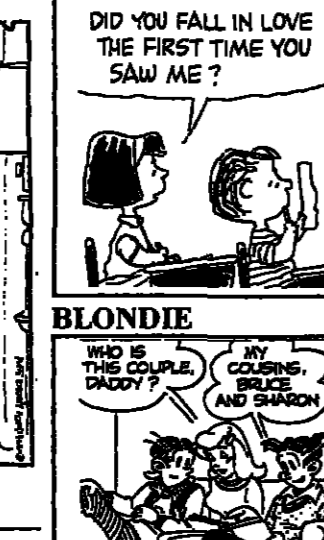
Table with columns for Japanese Leagues, Central League, and Pacific League, showing team names and statistics.

Table with columns for Soccer, World Cup, and various league statistics.

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



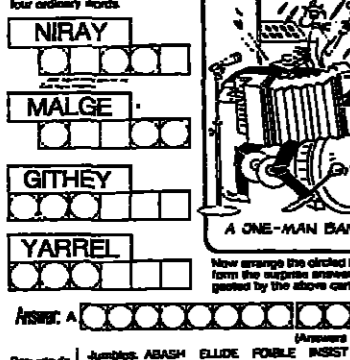
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MONDAY SPORTS ICE HOCKEY

Viola Shuts Out White Sox, 4-0, At Fenway Park

Frank Viola scattered nine hits for his first shutout at Boston's Fenway Park in five years, leading the Red Sox to a 4-0 victory Sunday over the Chicago White Sox.

AL ROUNDUP

of the Minnesota Twins. He was 2-0 against Chicago last season, giving up one earned run in 2 2/3 innings. The Red Sox, last in the American League East in 1992, have won nine of their first 12 games for their best start since 1978.

near the left side of his stomach. Orioles 4, Angels 3: In Baltimore, Cal Ripken's dribbler down the third-base line drove in the go-ahead run in the eighth.

Trailing 3-2 in the eighth, the Orioles loaded the bases with one out against Julio Valera (1-1) on singles by Tim Lincecum and Sherman Ohando and a walk to Mark McLemore. Brady Anderson tied it with a single off the right-field wall.

After Mike Devereaux grounded into a force play at the plate, Ripken grounded the ball down the line. Third-baseman Rene Gonzalez could only watch as the ball died a few inches inside fair territory.

Tigers 20, Mariners 3: In Detroit, the Tigers, led by three-run homers from Mickey Tettleton and Rob Deer, erupted for 20 runs for the second time in four days. On Tuesday, they trounced Oakland, 20-4.

Angels 7, Orioles 5: In Baltimore, the Orioles blew a big chance in the eighth inning when a blunder left the runners at third base.

The Orioles, trailing 6-5, loaded the bases with one out in the eighth. Mike Devereaux hit a fly to center field that was trapped and thrown home. Jeff Tackett, the runner on third, thought the ball was caught and headed back to third. The Orioles ended up with three runners on third, and catcher John Orton tagged two of them.

Twins 8, Royals 2: Jim Deshaies, Minnesota's bargain-basement pitching pickup, improved to 3-0 while Kansas City's big-bucks pitcher, David Cone, fell to 0-3 in Minneapolis.

Cone, a right-hander who won 79 games from 1988-92, signed a three-year, \$18 million contract. That dwarfs the two-year, \$1.4 million deal the Twins gave Deshaies, a left-hander who won 16 games from 1990 to 1992.

Red Sox 5, White Sox 1: In Boston, Joe Hesketh pitched three-hit ball for eight scoreless innings, repeatedly working out of early jams caused by his six walks. Mike Greenwell and Andre Dawson each had a pair of RBIs for Boston.

Rangers 9, Yankees 0: In New York, Doug Dasenczo and Ivan Rodriguez each drove in three runs for Texas. Dasenczo singled in a run in the fifth and two more with a bases-loaded single in a four-run sixth off Jim Abbott.

Blue Jays 8, Indians 1: John Olerud hit a three-run homer in the first inning in Cleveland and hot-swinging Joe Carter also homered for Toronto's victory. Carter's home run off Tom Kramer in the eighth was his fourth in seven games.

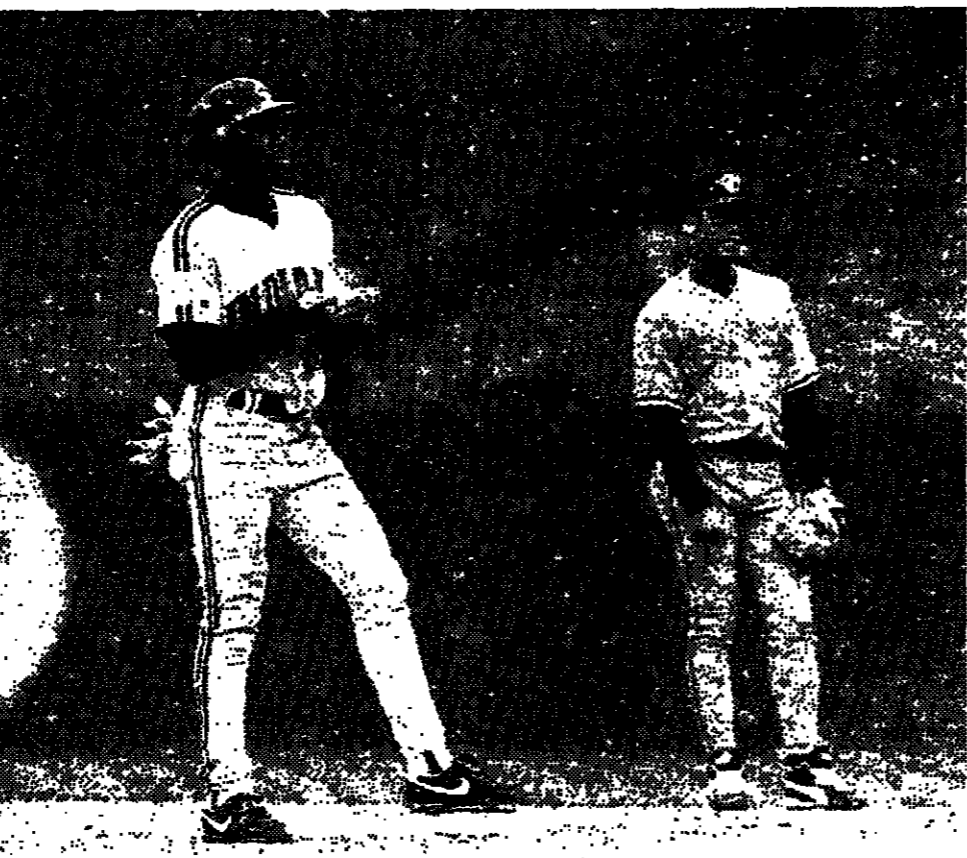
Brewers 6, Athletics 3: In Milwaukee, Oakland fell below .500 for the first time in more than five seasons, losing to Milwaukee when B.J. Surhoff hit a three-run double in the first and Dave Nilsson and Kevin Reimer homered.

The A's had not been below .500 since Sept. 29, 1987.



Lucio Topatigh shot the puck over Russia's Sergei Sorokin and past goalie Andrei Zuev in Munich as Italy almost pulled off an upset before being tied, 2-2, in the World Championships of ice hockey.

Reds Break Losing Streak With 3-2 Defeat of Mets



Kenny Lofton and the Blue Jays' second baseman, Roberto Alomar, watched snow fall in Cleveland.

Lemieux, Penguins Start Playoffs With 6-3 Victory

PITTSBURGH — The National Hockey League's playoffs started Sunday just as the regular season ended — with Mario Lemieux scoring and the Pittsburgh Penguins streaking.

Lemieux had two goals and two assists as the Penguins tied the league record with their 12th consecutive playoff victory, beating the New Jersey Devils, 6-3, in a Patrick Division semifinal.

The two-time defending Stanley Cup champions remained unbeaten since March 5 — they are 18-0-1, including an NHL record 17-game winning streak — and tied the Edmonton Oilers' 1984-85 record for consecutive playoff victories.

The Penguins haven't lost in the postseason since Game 3 of the division finals against the New York Rangers last May, winning the final three games of that series before sweeping Boston and Chicago.

The NHL's second-best power play loose for three goals and held New Jersey without a shot during a 70-second two-man advantage late in the third period. The Devils were 0-for-5 on the power play until Scott Stevens scored with another two-man advantage at 11:48 of the third period and Pittsburgh already up 6-1.

The NHL regular-season champion Penguins, who lost their first playoff game in both 1991 and 1992, needed just 1:40 to take a 1-0 lead on Rick Tocchet's power-play goal. They made it 3-1 by early in the second period on two Lemieux goals, even after allowing Dave Barr's disputed goal.

Referee Bill McCreaty initially waved off Barr's tip-in of Bill Guerin's shot, ruling the puck had deflected off his skate instead of his stick, but the NHL supervisor of officials, Ron Ego, upheld the goal after reviewing video tape.

Lemieux made sure the goal didn't become a major controversy, making it 3-1 at 9:33 by beating goaltender Chris Terreri off Jaromir Jagr's setup. Jagr skated down the slot and, as usual, swished to his backhand, but cooled Terreri by dropping the puck to Lemieux instead of shooting.

Lemieux got his 46th goal in 50 playoff games just six seconds after the Devils' Randy McKay was called for hooking at 4:05 of the second. Kevin Stevens grabbed the puck after a faceoff and fed it to Lemieux, who double-pumped before lifting it into the top of the net over Terreri's left shoulder.

Pittsburgh broke it open with goals by Ron Francis and Dave Tippett before finishing off the period by killing off the two-man advantage. Jagr scored Pittsburgh's third

power-play goal of the game at 8:35 of the third ahead of Stevens' two goals for the Devils.

The Devils forced into playing the Penguins by losing their final regular-season game to the New York Islanders on Friday, are 2-1 against the Penguins this season. Every other game had been decided by two or fewer goals.

Blues 4, Blackhawks 3: St. Louis took advantage of a late power play to rally for a 4-3 victory in Chicago in the opener of a Norris Division semifinal series.

The Blackhawks wasted Brian Noonan's fourth career hat trick. With the Blackhawks leading, 3-2, at 9:56 of the third, Chicago's Stephane Matteau was whistled for high sticking. Just 53 seconds into the power play, Steve Smith was called for slashing, giving the Blues a 5-on-3 advantage for 1:07.

Brendan Shanahan got his second goal of the game just 23 seconds later after Chicago goaltender Ed Belfour stopped Brett Hull's slap shot from the slot. Jeff Brown got the rebound and passed quickly to Shanahan, who slapped the puck in from left of the crease.

Mike Keenan, the coach of Team Canada in the World Championships, was hired Saturday to coach the New York Rangers.

Keenan, 43, has an NHL coaching record of 343-228-69 after four seasons with Philadelphia and four with Chicago.

Russia Gains Tie to Spoil Italy's Upset

MUNICH — Sweden, the defending champion, and the traditional ice hockey superpower Russia had scares on the opening day of round-robin matches in Pool A at the world championship on Sunday.

Russia needed two late goals to avoid a surprise defeat in a 2-2 draw with Italy, and Sweden had to work hard for its 1-0 victory over Austria, whose goalie Brian Stankevich had a brilliant game.

In Dortmund, Germany, the United States held the Czech Republic to a 1-1 draw and Germany crushed Norway, 6-0, in Pool B games.

Jan Kaminsky's close-range shot in the 55th minute and Andrei Khomutov's tap-in off a pass from Ilya Byakin in the 59th salvaged a 2-2 tie for Russia.

Italy appeared set for a sensational upset after forward Lucio Topatigh had fired home a slap shot from the edge of the left circle in the second period and center Mario Chiaroni scored in the third.

Sweden 1, Austria 0: Jonas Bergqvist put the Swedes ahead in the 15th minute when his 15-meter (50-foot) shot deflected off a posse of players into the roof of the net. But the world champions failed to find a way past Stankevich again. He made a remarkable 52 saves.

Swedish goalie Peter Aslin prevented Austria from equalizing on their regular breakaways.

United States 1, Czech Republic 1: In Dortmund, after two periods of excellent goaltending by both keepers, defenseman Drahošir Kadlec put the Czech Republic ahead in the 47th minute with a blue-line slap shot that found the net behind goalie Michael Dunham.

The Americans equalized seven minutes later through defender Derian Hatcher who broke in from the left and placed a wrist shot behind Czech goaltender Petr Briza.

Germany 6, Norway 0: The host team won its Pool B opener in a match marred by the decision of Norway's Carl Gunnar Gunderson for hitting a linesman.

Swiss linesman Markus Pfister was struck by Gunderson and fell to the ice as he tried to separate the players. Pfister was not injured and worked the remainder of the game. Gunderson faces a possible suspension. (Reuters, AP)

Arsenal Wins League Cup

WEMBLEY, England — Steve Morrow scored the winning goal in the 68th minute Sunday as Arsenal defeated Sheffield Wednesday, 2-1, in the final of the League Cup.

Morrow's celebration was short-lived: One shoulder was apparently broken after the game when teammates tossed him into the air but failed to catch him.

As the rest of the team accepted the Cup trophy, Morrow was carried off the field on a stretcher.

American midfielder John Hanks had put Sheffield Wednesday ahead, 1-0, in the ninth minute.

German midfielder Andreas Moller scored twice in the first half and Roberto Baggio scored in the second as Juventus of Turin upset Italian first-division leader AC Milan, 3-1, on Saturday.

The defeat at San Siro Stadium was the second this season for the faltering Milan powerhouse.

AC Milan may have lost star striker Jean-Pierre Papin for the May 26 European Cup final in Munich when the Frenchman tore a calf muscle in training Friday.

France will also be without its captain and main goalscorer for the World Cup qualifier against Sweden in Paris on April 28.

Switzerland, on goals by Christophe Ohrel and substitute Kubilay Turkulmaz, beat Malta, 2-0, in a World Cup qualifier to move atop European Group 1.

The Swiss are tied with Italy with 10 points but have a better goal difference, and are six points clear of Scotland and Portugal, who have played two fewer matches. Malta is last in the group.

Scotland joined England in opposition to FIFA's efforts to require professional referees for all major soccer leagues.

SIDELINES

First-Timer Wins London Marathon

LONDON (AP) — Eamonn Martin of England, in his first marathon, sprinted away from Isidro Rico of Mexico in the last 100 yards Sunday to win the 13th London Marathon and collect the \$55,000 first prize.

Gajdos Grzegorz of Poland finished third. Defending champion Katrin Dorre of Germany sprinted away from Australian Lisa Ondis to win the women's title while the favored Liz McColgan of Britain faded to third.

John Bailey, 47, of England collapsed and died of a heart attack while running in the race. An elderly man watching also died of a heart attack.

A Golf First, in 24 Years, for France

ROME (UPI) — Jean Van de Velde beat New Zealand's Greg Turner with a par on the third extra hole of a sudden-death playoff Sunday to win the Roma Masters golf championship and become the first Frenchman to win a European title since Jean Garnialde's triumph in the 1969 French Open.

Van de Velde shot even-par 72 and Turner 71 as they finished at 281. Van de Velde had led overnight following the third-round disqualification of England's Jamie Spence when a spectator reported an incorrect drop at the 15th hole on Saturday.

David Edwards bogeyed the final three wind-swept holes to fall back into a tie with Paul Azinger and David Frost going into Sunday's final round of the Heritage Classic at Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. Bernhard Langer, trying to follow up on his Masters victory, opened with a double bogey and slid to 74, four shots behind.

Longshots Win Derby Prep Races

NEW YORK (UPI) — Longshots won both major Kentucky Derby prep races Saturday, with Rockamundo posting the biggest upset in a major race this year in the Arkansas Derby. The heavy favorite, locally based Loblolly Stable's Dalhart, beat only one horse.

In the Wood Memorial at Aqueduct, Storm Tower, who had been expected to pass on the May 1 Kentucky Derby, won virtually wire-to-wire and now is likely to be sent to Churchill Downs. Loblolly Stable's favored Marked Tree was able to do no better than third.

Stand-In Wins WBO Championship

WASHINGTON, England (Combined Dispatches) — Steve Robinson of Wales, a last-minute substitute when Ruben Palacios of Colombia was stripped of the crown after becoming the first world champion to test positive for the HIV virus that causes AIDS, won the WBO featherweight title Saturday night with a split decision over John Davison of England.

In Bogota, Palacios claimed he had been set up by British boxing authorities, and that AIDS tests in Colombia had all been negative. "They have never forgiven me since I beat Colin McMillan for the title in London last September," Palacios said after returning from London.

Giovanni Paris retained the WBO lightweight title in Rome with unanimous decision over Michael Ayers of Britain.

Scherbo and Miller Star In World Gymnastics

BIRMINGHAM, England — Vitali Scherbo and Shannon Miller confirmed themselves as the world's best gymnasts on Sunday when they topped up with three titles each at the World Championships.

Scherbo, a Belarusian who won six gold medals at the Barcelona Olympics, added the vault and parallel bars titles to the all-around championship he won Thursday.

Miller, of the United States, won gold in floor exercises to add to her all-around and uneven bars titles. In Sunday's other competitions, Sergei Chirkov of Russia won the men's high bar and Lavinia Milosovic of Romania won in the beam.

Dominique Dawes of the United States took the lead in the beam with two finalists to go but was overtaken by Milosovic, the Olympic floor and vault champion. Gona Gogean of Romania was third.

In the floor exercises, Miller needed 9.737 to beat Gogean for the gold and scored a 9.787. Natalia Bobrova of Russia placed third with 9.712.

In the men's vault, Scherbo came up with an aggregate score of 9.612. No one else got anywhere near it. Feng Chih Chang of Taiwan gained the silver and You You Ok of South Korea, who won the title at the last two world championships, placed third.

Igor Korobchinski of Ukraine won the silver in the parallel bars and Scherbo and Valeri Belenky of Azerbaijan was third.

In the high bar Marius Gherman gained the only medal for the Romanian men, placing second after Chirkov. Zoltan Supola of Hungary placed third.

In men's events Saturday, Grigori Misutin of Ukraine won in the floor exercises, with Scherbo and Neil Thomas of Britain tying for second.

Pae Gil Su of North Korea won in the pommel horse. Andreas Wecker of Germany was second and Karolyi Schupkegel of Hungary won the bronze.

Yuri Chechi of Italy was the winner in the rings, followed by Wecker and Ivan Ivankov of Belarus.

Miller had to pull out of the vault Saturday because she felt unwell but went on to win the uneven bars with the highest score of the competition, 9.887. Dawes won the silver, and Andreea Cacoveanu of Romania was third.

Yelena Piskoun of Belarus won the gold in the vault, followed by Milosovic, and Oksana Chusovitina of Uzbekistan.

Miller won the all-around title on Friday with a total of 39,062 points for the four disciplines. Gogean won the silver medal with a total of 39,055, only 0.007 behind, and Tatiana Lysenko of Ukraine edged Dawes for the bronze medal.

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